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The Bombay Chronicle

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can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
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VOL. II. NO. 248. BOMBAY: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
17th Oct	Caledonia ..	8000	... ...	...
24th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mooltan. ..	10000
31st ,,	India	8000	... ...	...
7th Nov	Salsette	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
14th ,,	Arabia	8000	... ...	...
21st ,,	Salsette	6000	Egypt. ..	8000
28th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	... ...	...
5th Dec.	Salsette.....	6000	Medina ..	12500
12th ,,	Persia	8000	... ...	...
19th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
26th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	... ...	...

Tenders leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamership Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru.	H. Nomura	5143	9th Oct.	30th Oct
Kiyo Maru.	B. Tsuda	3400	22nd Oct.	3rd Nov.
Jinsen Maru.	T. Terada	3785	5th Nov.	27th Nov.
Wakasa Maru.	K. Itsuno	6250	24th Nov.	6th Dec.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING HEMISTS.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of material from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES,
(JOINT SERVICE).
SAILINGS.
HOMEWARD.

SPRING 1915.

Steamers.		Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Marseilles	A&C	8250	3rd Feb.	...
City of Glasgow	A&C	6545	...	6th Feb.
City of Poona	A&C	7474	3rd March.	...
City of Paris	A&C	9289	15th ,,	17th March.
City of Lahore	A&C	6047	24th ,,	...
Trafford Hall	A&C	5321	...	29th March.
City of Manchester	A&C	5561	31st March.	...
City of Nagpur	A&C	7500	12th April.	14th April.
City of Cairo	A&C	...	21st ,,	...
City of Benares	A&C	6984	...	27th ,,
City of Marseilles	A&C	8250	8th May.	10th ,,
City of Poona	A&C	7474	7th June.	...

"Trafford Hall" carries 1st Class passengers only; all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

Fares.	1st class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Singles.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	852	1,091	489	869
Liverpool	605	957	462	784
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess. A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
391 Agents.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius.
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing date. Time. Routes

LINGA, 3,125, Mon. 19th Oct. 11 a.m., †P. B. D. and C. M.

KASARA, 1,195, Thurs., 22nd Oct., 9 a.m.

LHASA, 2,184, Fri. 23rd Oct. *6 a.m., Direct.

†Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

*Or on arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND MAHOMERAH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 22nd October, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Henjam, Linga, Koweit, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

A STEAMER to be named later.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,996 tons, on or about 17th October calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

17th October 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Vasilia	5091	J. Thomson	27th Oct. 1914
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	6th Nov. ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Castalia	6388		9th Feb. 1915
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th ,, ,,
S.S. Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	13th March ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March ,,
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. O. Lorne R.D. R. N. R.	15th April ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April ,,
S.S. Castalia	6388	.....	8th May ,,
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May ,,

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	500	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

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Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT

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Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.

Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.

All Caterings in the most recherche Style.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA.

83, Medow Street,
7, Esplanade Road, } BOMBAY.
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Telegrams 'Cornaglia.' Telephone No. 42.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

Paid up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

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Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000, to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
46, Churchgate Street.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

TOTAL FUNDS.....£19,618,135

ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,542,708

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, PROFITS AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—

G. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary

Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.

Or. T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents

Hummum St., Fort,
BOMBAY.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
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B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES. B. O. C. WAX.

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SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 203. *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439.

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DISCLOSING

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New Enamel and Gem Jewellery
New and Smart Sapphire Jewellery
New Interchangeable Jewellery
New Diamond Platinum and Pearl Pendants
New Rock Crystal set Diamonds Pendants
New Tulle Bow and Velvet Neckslides
New Dainty "Mouchoir Necklets
New Diamond an fancy Stone Drop Necklets
New Gold and Enamel Lockets
New Designs in Jewelled Rings
New Platinum and gold fancy Bracelets
New Designs in drop Earrings
New Gold and Platinum Brooches
New Gold and Ename Buttons and Links.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE MOTOR UNION.

INSURANCE Co., Ld.,
WHICH WAS
Founded by Motorists for Motorists
OFFERS
Special Comprehensive Policy

Some special features are:

No Limit to Number of Claims in year.
Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.
Complete Cover and Absolute Security.
Moderate Premium and Equitable Treatment.

Prospectus and rates on application to—

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General Agent,
"BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road, FORT, BOMBAY
Telephone: 2352. Tel. Address "Baltic"
11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1885.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
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BICYCLE
LIVE STOCK

ACCIDENT & SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
PLATE GLASS
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INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—
12-18, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112.)

Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVED FUND	,,	19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

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Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
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Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
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Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles	(Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort. Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	.....	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed	...	Rs. 19,36,700
Capital Paid up	.....	Rs. 11,24,978
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes)	...	Rs. 10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interests which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 832

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., Ltd., Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2460

MATRICULATION CLASS FOR MARCH, 1915. Thorough revision under a graduate of 20 years' experience, in two Sessions, October 26 to December 12 and January 4 to February 26. Time: 8-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. (S.T.), Fee: Rs. 15 and Rs. 21 per Session respectively. Apply to Box No 951 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4167

WANTED.

WANTED immediately a DIESEL (Oil) ENGINE DRIVER. Apply to the SECRETARY JUBILEE MILLS, Ahmedabad. 4164

WANTED from 1st November ENGLISH MARRIED COUPLE as PAYING GUESTS. Good flat in best locality. Apply to Box No. 546, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2000

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER A.M.I.E.E., will shortly be disengaged, seeks responsible position. Excellent references. Apply to Box No. 947, Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle." 4151

WANTED by two young ladies, bedroom with bath room, with or without board in Byculla or Fort. Terms must be moderate. Apply to Box No. 950, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4158.

WANTED an experienced and trained SUPERVISOR, to look after the construction of the New Palace, must be especially proficient in building constructions, salary Rs. 150—200, according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials which will not be returned to DEWAN, Dhar State. 2691.

WANTED a BUILDING SURVEYOR or CLERK OF WORKS for the Construction of New Office Buildings to be erected in Karachi for Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co. Salary Rupees 150 plus Rs. 15 per mensem. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials and references to the Architect.

Mr. M. J. H. SOMAKE, M.S.A., 2652 Karachi.

WANTED a GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE, strong in English, for the post of Assistant Manager, only those need apply who have practical business experience. Pay up to Rs. 75 p.m. according to qualifications. Applications should reach the Undersigned up to 20th of October, 1914.

MADHAO RAO PAWAR, Manager,

Gwalior Leather Factory and Tannery, 2632 Morar, Gwaliar.

A VACANCY exists for an ASSISTANT ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, in the Calcutta Mint, on Rs. 140—10—190 per mensem. Applicants, whose age should be between 24 and 28 years, should apply by letter not later than 28th October, giving details of age, nationality, training undergone and subsequent employment with copies (not originals) of testimonials.

The successful applicant will be appointed on probation for 6 months after which time, if confirmed, he will be eligible for free quarters

Applications to be addressed

MASTER OF THE MINT. 2642 Post Box No. 88, Calcutta.

WANTED—A FEW Supervisors for Roads and Buildings; Salary from O. S. Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 per mensem (B. G. Rs. 100—O. S. Rs. 117 approximately). The appointments are temporary and terminable at one month's notice but good subordinates have chance of securing permanent appointments when vacancies occur.

Applications with copies of testimonials, stating age, experience, etc, should reach the undersigned by 31st October 1914.

Preference will be given to those applicants who know Urdu.

M. KARAMAT ULLAH, B.A., F.C.H., Superintending Engineer.

General Branch, Hyderabad, Deccan. 2643

WANTED.

WANTED at ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, Agra, Demonstrators in Chemistry and Biology. Salary to a Second Division B. Sc., Rs. 120. 4117

WANTED for the INDO-BURMA PETROLEUM Co., Ltd's Oil Steamers ONE CHIEF OFFICER, pay to commence Rs. 300 per mensem; Two Third Officers, pay to commence Rs. 205 per mensem Apply to the Managing Agents, Messrs. STEEL BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., 14/16 Green Street, Bombay. 4121

WANTED GUJRATHI HINDOO or a PARSEE. GRADUATE WITH AN ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA, to keep and check accounts, Gujrathi and English handwriting in bold and clear style indespensible. Salary Rs 100 per month. Attendance from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Apply with copies of testimonials stating previous experience to Box No. 952, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4170.

WANTED a Professor of English for the S. P. College, Srinagar. Pay Rs. 200-25-250. The appointment to be made on probation for one year. Applications, stating age, qualifications, etc., together with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) should reach the undersigned by 31st October 1914. Health certificate to be furnished on appointment.—I. K. SHARGHA, Principal, S. P. College, Srinagar, Kashmir. 2695

WANTED for BOMBAY PORT TRUST RAILWAY Manager's office:

1. Head of section dealing with Movement and Interchange of Goods Stock, General and Conference Rules and Regulations governing train working, accidents etc.

2. Head of section dealing with Works and Engineering matters not estimates or accounts.

Pay according to qualifications. Only men with Railway Head Office experience need apply to the Manager, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay. 4171.

FOR SALE.

DISPENSARY, new surgical instruments, new office furniture and partitions to be sold. Apply to Box No. 943 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4139

FOR SALE Few NEW EMPIRE TYPE-WRITERS Models No. 1 and 2 of all sizes, to be cleared off at reasonable rates. Cash terms. Apply to "A. B. C." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4095

FOR SALE an ENGLISH VIS-a-VIS. Coupe wheels; all newly done up; good as new; light and elegant. Apply to Mr. PRESS, COACH FACTORY oppo. Kandavadi, Girgaum Road. 2620

FOR SALE—A VIS-A-VIS in good condition and Waler mare Rs. 750 or reasonable offer. Apply to Box No. 548 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2650

FOR SALE—A PIECE of LAND about 2,000 yards, situated joining two main roads namely Mount Road and Love Lane, Mazagaon.

For further particulars apply to A. H. SHAH, Esq., 8, Mount Road, Mazagaon. 4168

WALNUTS 9 lbs. nett, Rs. 3, Honey 5 lbs. Rs. 4 by V. P. Parcel Post, all charges included. Dried apple rings, 8 annas a lb. plus postage and packing. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, the Manali Orchards, Kulu, Panjab, Telegrams, "Banon-Kulu." 4143

BARGAIN for IMMEDIATE SALE—A new 14-16 H. P. BRITON MOTOR CAR, 4-seated torpedo body with hood and wind screen; 4-cylinders thermo-syphon water cooled engine with zenith carburretor. Car open to inspection and trial daily from 9 to 6 o'clock at Bombay Electrical Co., 9 Medows Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—Owner gone Home. 20 H. P. "VAUXHALL" Car, 4-cylinder, dual ignition, roomy 5-seater special touring body with Aster back seat screen, spare wheel and usual fittings—Recently thoroughly overhauled—Cost over Rs. 10,000 will accept Rs. 5,500. Apply 873 C/o "Bombay Chronicle." 3839

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY 35, Medows Street, Bombay. 3979

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—FOUR FLATS at once or from 1st NOVEMBER, at 61, 63, 65, Morland Road, Byculla, for Europeans. Good accommodation and moderate rent Appl. to MOHAMEDALLY ADAMJEE PEEREHOY Esq., Tardeo. 4047

STEAM LAUNCH for HIRE —St. L. "ETHEL" recently overhauled and passed Government Survey. For terms apply sharp,

R. E. COLLIN & Co., 7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort. 4157

TO LET-IMMEDIATELY, FIRST FLOOR FLAT at Byculla Club Road, 6 bed Rooms with bath rooms attached, a big drawing and dining room, a stall and 1 servant's quarters. For particulars, apply to the ORIENT HOUSE AGENCY. (Telephone No. 2,569) 31, Hummam Street, Fort. 4112.

TO BE LET

TO LET.—TOP and GROUND FLOOR of BELLA VISTA, Upper Mahim, five minutes' walk from Matunga Station. Apply to owner on the premises.

4 bedrooms, 1 drawing room, verandahs in front and back, 1 bath and 1 kitchen each floor. 4162

NOTICES.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, in accordance with Section 465 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, that it is the intention of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay at their ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING proposed to be called for MONDAY, the 7th DECEMBER, 1914, to take into their consideration revised Bye-laws relating to the Schools Committee proposed to be made under Section 461 (u) of the said Act.

2. The Corporation will, before finally approving the Bye-laws, receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made in writing by any person with respect thereto before the day of the said meeting.

3. Any person desiring to object to the said Bye-laws, or any or them, on giving written notice to the President of the Corporation, not less than ten days before the day of the said meeting, of the nature of his objection, will, by himself or his Counsel, attorney or agent, be heard by the Corporation thereon at the said meeting but not so as that more than one person be heard on the same matter of objection.

4. A printed copy of the proposed Bye-laws is kept at the office of the undersigned for public inspection and any person who wishes to peruse the same will be permitted to do so during office hours free of charge. Printed copies of the Bye-laws will also be delivered to any person requiring the same on payment of a fee of annas two per copy.

R. P. MASANI, Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, 15th October, 1914.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, in accordance with Section 465 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, that it is the intention of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay at their ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING proposed to be called for MONDAY, the 7th DECEMBER, 1914, to take into their consideration the undermentioned amended draft Bye-law with respect to buildings proposed to be substituted for the existing Bye-law No. 41 (1) (a) of the Bye-laws made under Section 461 (a), (c), (d) and (dd) of the said Act.

"Every person who shall undertake construction Open spaces abutting on work on a building intended rooms, etc., to be used as a dwelling shall cause the whole of at least one side of every room included in such work and intended for human habitation to abut on an exterior or on an interior open space of the width or dimensions, and fulfilling the conditions hereinafter prescribed for such open spaces, respectively, or on an open verandah opening on to such an exterior or interior open space as aforesaid.

(a) Every such exterior open space shall, subject as hereinafter provided, extend throughout the entire length or depth, as the case may be, of the building on the side on which such room so abuts, and shall, unless the same is a street, be maintained for the benefit of such building exclusively, and its minimum width shall be in accordance with the following scale, varying according to the variation (if any) in the height of such building where it immediately adjoins such open space, that is to say:

Minimum width of open space throughout.	Where height of building above the plinth does not exceed.
5 feet.	22 feet.
6 feet.	33 feet.
7 feet.	44 feet.
8 feet.	55 feet.
9 feet.	66 feet.
10. feet where height exceeds	66 feet.

Provided that this bye-law shall not operate to prevent projections, from the face of the building of other than inhabited rooms if such projections do not reduce the width of the open space to less than 2 feet.

Provided also that such exterior open shall not be required to be extended as far as the street or open space on which the frontage of the building may abut."

2. The Corporation will, before finally approving the said amended Bye-law, receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made in writing by any person with respect thereto before the day of the said meeting.

3. Any person desiring to object to the said amended Bye-law on giving written notice to the President of the Corporation not less than ten days before the day of the said meeting, of the nature of his said objection, will, by himself or his Counsel, attorney or agent be heard by the Corporation thereon at the said meeting but not so as that more than one person be heard on the same matter of objection.

4. A printed copy of the proposed amended Bye-law is kept at the office of the undersigned for public inspection and any person who wishes to peruse the same will be permitted to do so during office hours free of charge. Printed copies of the Bye-law will also be delivered to any person requiring the same on payment of a fee of anna one per copy.

R. P. MASANI, Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, 15th October, 1914.

NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the INDIAN COY'S ACT, VI of 1882.

In the matter of the CINEMA DE LUXE THEATRES, CO., LTD., (In Liquidation.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will receive offers till MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 12 noon for the contract of of farming the Alhambra Theatre of the above Company, situated at Sandhurst Road, under the following conditions. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

1. The contract to begin from 1st of November, 1914, and will be for a period of twelve months certain.

2. The Lessee to be responsible for all the repairs to the machinery, etc., and other requisitions of the Municipality, or Improvement Trust, or the Police or Government Electrical Engineers and all other repairs and requirements of the Theatre.

3. The Lessee to be responsible for payment of all Municipal taxes, water taxes, licenses, ground rents and any other taxes payable in respect of the Theatre.

4. An amount equal to a month's rent should accompany the Tender which if not accepted will be returned without any deductions. Otherwise the same will be treated as a deposit to remain with the undersigned during the pendency of the Lease.

For further particulars and conditions, apply to the undersigned or to his attorneys, Messrs. Mulla and Mulla.

B. N. LANG, Official Liquidator.

High Court, Bombay, 15th October 1914. 4160

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m., (Bombay Time), on TUESDAY the 27th day of OCTOBER, 1914, for works in an Additional Ovoid Sewer from Love Grove Pumping Station to Clerk Road.

2. Plans may be seen and Forms of Contract, Specification, etc., and all other particulars obtained free of charge on application to the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

4. Tenders must be delivered at the Chief Accountant's Office. All Tenders delivered to Officers other than the Chief Accountant or the Commissioner will not be considered.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

B. H. HEWETT, M.Inst. C.E., Ag. Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 16th October, 1914.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY,

IN INSOLVENCY.

NO. 121 OF 1914.

Re NOWROJI MERWANJI DUBASH of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant residing at No. 99 Tardeo lately carrying on business as Coal Merchant and Contractor under the name and style of Nowroji Merwanji and Company and now unemployed an Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 16th December, 1914, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 16th day of October 1914.

R. B. PATEL, Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay, the 16th October, 1914.

NOTICE.

WOMEN'S BRANCH BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

FROM MONDAY, 19th OCTOBER, the Central Office at No. 4, Waterloo Mansions, will be open as follows:—

10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
and
4 p. m. to 6 p.m.
On SATURDAYS
10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK WILL BE CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 19th and 20th instant, those days being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

J. BEGBIE., Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 12th October, 1914. 4109

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort. Telephone No. 521.

NOTICES.

The sale of the Alhambra Cinematograph Theatre, advertised for sale THIS DAY the 17th instant, has been POSTPONED till further notice.

MONDAY next the 19th instant, and TUESDAY next the 20th instant, being Public Holidays, our usual weekly sale will be held on WEDNESDAY the 21st instant.

AUCTION SALE OF NEW-DESIGNED HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD DRAWING DINING AND BED ROOM FURNITURE TABLE ORNAMENTS, GLASSWARE, PLATEDWARE AND CROCKERYWARE ETC.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 18th October 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Mr. Jassawala's Bungalow, opposite the Chowna house, near the Railway Station, Grant Road, very valuable and handsome household, teakwood and blackwood furniture, consisting of elegant, and stylish Chesterfield sofas, handsome John Roberts's pattern side-boards, dining tables, high back English style dining chairs, single and double mirrored door almyrahs, drawing room sets, sofas and chairs of artistic designs, side and corner cabinets, clothes and gown presses, clothes baskets, reclining sofas, rocking chairs, marble topped round and octagon tables, revolving top office tables, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, chiffoniers, chest of drawers, Brussels carpet, iron single and double bedsteads, best quality platedware, crockeryware and glassware, table ornaments, lamps, etc.

The property of a Parsee doctor leaving Bombay.

Catalogues are printed and the property is on view.

SALE ON MONDAY THE 19TH INSTANT AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

On MONDAY, the 19th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Jer Villa, No. 6, Wodehouse Road, Colaba, very valuable and handsome (made to order), artistic teak and blackwood household furniture, comprising of dining table, set of dining chairs, dinner waggons, meat safes, dumbwaiters, hanging clothes and gown presses, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, easy and rocking chairs, side-boards, single and double mirror-door almyrahs, side and corner cabinets, chest of drawers, dressing and writing tables, upholstered hall suit, sofas, new designed drawing room screens, Chesterfield sofas, revolving top office table, glass door book cases, clothes baskets, large chiffoniers, ice-box with refrigerator, iron and brass single and double bedsteads, lady's writing tables, palm stands, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, marble top washhand tables, rich carpets, rich platedware, glassware, crockeryware, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, flower pots, wall brackets, and copper and brass utensils, etc., the property of Mrs. G. I. Humphrey, changing residence.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On WEDNESDAY the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, neat and handsome household furniture, a great quantity of assorted piece-goods, and Sundry articles.

Furniture such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs lined rich tapestry, arm and armless chairs, revolving and folding easy arm chairs, writing and dressing tables, single and double mirror door almiras, bookcases, hatstands, clothes baskets, towel horse glassware, crockeryware tea-sets &c.

By order of the office concerned:—

5 bales of Tinnevelly cotton of superior quality arrived from Tuticorin per s.s. Begum.

By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the following Insolvents:—

Re:—Tricumdas Premji, an Insolvent.

Silver trays and silver vatees, brass and copper pots, tables, chairs, wooden cots, child's cot, screens, mattresses, hanging and vase lamps, grinding stone, glass jars, &c.

By order of the mortgagee Mr. Tookaram Hariram and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Mr. R. F. Vicaji.

One lady's wrist watch with gold buckle strap.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

2 rubber-tyred light victorias.
2 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 rubber-tyred brougham.

By order of J. Sanders Slater, Esq., the Administrator-General, Bombay, and the Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Ruttonji Jamshedji Subedar:—

1 rubber-tyred mail coach by Silk and Son.

By order of Messrs. Mahomed Ebrahim Chand and ors, the Receivers of the late Mr. Ebrahim Chand:—

1 beautiful strong built mail coach.
1 beautiful strong built brougham.
1 brown Arab horse.
1 grey Arab horse.

By order of the office concerned:—

One 12-15 h.-p. Minerva motor car, 4 cylinders, 6 seated, with magnetic and electric lights, canopy and back entrance, in good order.

At 3 p.m. (S. T.).

Several second-hand and new bicycles by different makers.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO. —(Contd.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE GINNING FACTORY WITH ITS MACHINERY, FURNITURE ETC., AT SANKLI IN DISTRICT KHANDISH.

High Court Suit No. 805 of 1913.

KANJI PRAGJI .....Plaintiff.

v/s.

PREMJI VALLUBHDAS .....Defendant.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on Saturday, the 31st October, 1914, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.) the following Ginning Factory with buildings, machinery and furniture etc., at their Rooms no 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Particulars:—Ginning Factory at Sankli, standing on two pieces of land, described below consisting of Gins, Machinery, bungalow houses, and chawls, standing thereon.

The Ginning Factory is surrounded by wire-fencing and has two wells, 1 Ginning factory of 40 gins, one storeged bungalow, a chawl for workmen and 2 sheds.

The description of land.

Surrey No.	Plot No.	Acres.	Area goontha.
7	2	3	26
2	2	2	7*
3		4	16

* Akar Rs. 23-14-6.

LIST OF MACHINERY.

40 Platt Bros. gins, 1 Donkey, 1 Engine by Ruston Proctor, 1 Boiler by Tinker Shenton Ld., 2 Tanks.

Machinery shop consisting of 1 Dhaman, 1 Lathe by Greaves Cotton and Company with accessories.

1 Drill Machine, 1 Vice, 1 Roller Press, 1 Annil and 1 Grinding stone, 1 Hand pump, 1 Run-cart, 1 Cart-weighing scale by Greaves Cotton and Co., 2 Platform scales, 2 Jacks, and 4 small scales, 10 Shaftings, nozzles, Boiler bricks, balts, old files, saws and gin accessories etc.

And the furniture such as, 3 Dhamni carts, 3 loading carts, tables, Lanterns, cupboards, brass and copper pots, clock, benches iron safe, country cots beddings, gadlas, takias and sundries.

The property is on view.

N. B:—The intending purchasers are requested to give their private offers to the undersigned 2 days before the sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale Apply to Messrs. SURAJMAL & Co., Solicitors for the Receiver, or to the Undersigned at their office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th October, 1914.

VED & CO.

34, Church Gate Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF SPLENDID FURNITURE, USEFUL JEWELLERY AND HOSIERY.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 17th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), our Weekly Sale of High Class household furniture, superb almyras, wardrobes, rich velvet, drawing room suites, dressing, marble top, office and ladies' writing tables, chest of drawers, office chairs, baby cradles, dinner waggons, bicycles, crockeryware, fancy teapoys, hatstands, oriental carpets, bicycles, phonographs, pianos, pearl bangles, diamond and pearl ear-rings, nose rings, diamond buttons, diamond and emerald rings, gold bangles, chains, studs, silver photo frames, vases, cigar cases, silverware of artistic design, Typewriters,—Oliver, Hammond, Bennet, Fox, Smith Premier, Hartford, Gentlemen's woollen socks, neck-ties and felt hats, etc.

VED & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th October, 1914.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY SATURDAY the 17th instant, at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of an European gentleman consisting of sideboard, sofas and easy chairs, tables, chairs hat stand, cupboard, writing tables, table lamps, wooden and iron bedsteads, iron stove.

AT 3 P.M. (S.T.).

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 grey Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

BENNETT and Co.

Bombay, 17th October, 1914.

Free! *Free!!* *Free!!!*

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Das's

HEALTH LITERATURE

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY, 30/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

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AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR.

Gen. Manager.....Mr. James McGrath.

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY **10 p.m.**

THE CONVICT'S RETURN

Featuring the famous Pathe Stars. Mdslles. Robinne and Napier Kowska. Messrs. Jean Dax, Alexandre and Signoret. A story of modern finance. A short and popular drama. Well presented. Well acted.

WONDERS OF SUBMARINE LIFE

The second of this most interesting and instinctive scenes of films.

PATHE'S WAR GAZETTE.

EXCELSIOR WAR BUDGET

The best that Britain and France can give us.

WIFFLES AT THE FRONT

M. Prince as a War Cinematographer. A scream from the first foot of film to the last.

Popular Prices:
Full Orchestra.
Sunday 3 Performances
Commencing at 4-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

KINETOPHONE!
KINETOPHONE!!
KINETOPHONE!!!

Only by Special Request
ONE WEEK MORE.

Mind, there is a Great Change of Programme of

KINETOPHONE

All New Pictures
That will **TALK** and **SING**
To your Heart's Content
Such a grand opportunity in only Half Prices.
Never Afforded Before!
So Embrace it and Catch
Time by the

FORELOCK

Also Our Two Grand Star Films:—

1. "The Adventures of Arizon Bill or the Mystery of Elk City Bank"

And

2. "A Tragedy at the Court of Milan."

(Fully Colored)

The Programme is Specially arranged for

DIVALI HOLIDAYS.

Sat. & Sunday and also Monday and Tuesday being Holidays:—**Prize Matinee 5-15 to 6-45 and every Night 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.)**

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE

SANDHURST ROAD,
Telephone No. 1266.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. ***To-Night!*** Tel. No. 1271

GRAND DIVALI HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.
An Oriental Drama—in 3 Parts.

A PRISONER IN THE HAREM

Staged and enacted with the assistance of an exceptional staff in a truly regal manner.

SEE THE THRILLING ENCOUNTER
BETWEEN A MAN AND A LION!
BETWEEN A LION AND A TIGER!

Shown for the first time in the history of motion picture photography.

In order to fully realize this Film
IT MUST BE SEEN.

***3 Shows Nightly*—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.**

SPECIAL PRIZE SHOWS ON ACCOUNT OF DIVALI.

Saturday & Sunday. } **Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45.**
Monday & Tuesday. } **Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.**

IMPERIAL CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD.

Tele. 2020. ***To-Night*** Tele. 2020

The
Stirring
STARTLING
STAGGERING
STUPENDOUS
STUPEYING
SENSATIONAL FILM

LOLA THE DANCER

A great Pathe Color Drama featuring
Mme. AUD NISSEN AS LOLA.
AN IMPERIAL EXCLUSIVE
WHAT WE DO TO-DAY
OUR COMPETITORS DO
TO-MORROW
"HOW CLEAR THE PICTURES ARE!"

You've often heard that remark about the Imperial Pictures—its as strong a recommendation and brings us as much business as does a favorable comment about our programme.

SPECIAL TO-NIGHT
PATHE'S WAR FILMS.

A full programme for the Devali Holidays.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3
7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12 p.m.
Prize Shows this Week
Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday.
Devali Gifts at
5 to 6-30
POPULAR PRICES
Under European Management.

AN EXCELLENT TESTIMONY.

"I CERTIFY with pleasure that the NATIONAL INSURANCE & BANKING COMPANY, Ld., Amritsar, has paid claims on my policies Nos. 712 and 713 promptly and the company is very honest in its dealings. I recommend it to the public.

(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUQRAT
Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Lahore, 10th October, 1913.

PERSONS intending to make an excellent provision against ACCIDENT, DEATH or OLD AGE at lowest periodical payments need apply sharp to the undermentioned.

WANTED—Active and honest agents and canvassers on liberal terms throughout the island and the presidency of Bombay. Particulars can be had from:—K. ANANT RAM and BROS., Chief Agents, 17-19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 900,000
Reserve Fund	£ 55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hont Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

Bombay OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan	Manila
Bombay	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Iloilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpur	Canton
Colombo	(F. M. S.)	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Delhi	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Penang	Batavia	(North China
Phuket	Sourabaya	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p. a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 100,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent
Post Box No. 34, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£465,000

Head Office Grace Church Street London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Ag. Manager.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted. Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & CO.,
Agents

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

COWPER & Co.

BEFORE SPENDING MONEY on glasses of any kind, even if only for the glare, it will be to your advantage to consult us.

We give you Free Services of our Ophthalmic Surgeon.

We warrant all our work to be perfect and furnish glasses at prices reasonable for First Class Work.

COWPER & CO.

Ophthalmic Opticians, next to Fort Fire Brigade Station,

77, Hornby Road.

BOMBAY.

TIRED

WORN-OUT AND RUN DOWN.

That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless; without any reason devoid of energy or ambition nights are passed sleeplessly. The appetite grows poor, we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking of the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

In Neurasthenia and the impotence of old age, this remedy gives especially marked results. Energy is in all cases quickly restored. These Pearls build up the delicate tissues and bring back to manhood all broken down and weary constitutions. They renew vitality, replace weakness with strength, keen wits for dulled brains, and transform the dejected and desponding into healthy and cheerful men and women.

Price, per bottle of 40 pills Rs. 2; 8 bottles Rs. 5-8; V. P. 4 annas extra.

Address:—

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY, DEPT. B. M.,
155, Jumma Musjid Market

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC

CURES

MALARIA

AND OTHER FEVERS,

Sold all over India.

PROPRIETORS:

MADON, SONS & CO

Chemists and Druggists,
(The Original Madon's Co.),
16-18, Abdool Rehman Street,
BOMBAY.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE

ROYAL YAKUTI.

(ANANG VILAS.)

THIS YAKUTI or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm, and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 16.

The rainfall due to disturbance in the extreme north has extended in the west United Provinces and north east Rajputana and the temperature has fallen in Baluchistan and Punjab. The monsoon has given a very little rain but there is an area of unsettled weather off the west coast of the Peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general in the Punjab, and local in the west United Provinces, Kashmir, North West Frontier Province and south east Madras. A few falls have also occurred in east Rajputana, west Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, Mysore and Malabar.

The chief amounts are:—Agra, Dehra Dun and Mussoorie half an inch, Chakrata, Simla, Lahore, Murree, Montgomery three-quarters, Ludhiana and Lyallpur one inch, Khushab, Srinagar, Sonamarg and Cherat a half, Parachinar and Belgaum one, Bangalore three-quarters.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in the Punjab, North West Frontier Province; and extension in the United Provinces.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 16th October 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north and the east Punjab; Rawalpindi has had 0.15", Lahore 0.68", Hissar 0.16" and Delhi 0.19". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the extreme north-western districts; Agra has had 0.49" and Mainpuri 0.24". Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual and day temperature is in defect in the area of rainfall.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0.18" of rain. Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in excess in Sind and the extreme eastern districts of Rajputana. Night temperature is in excess in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Temperature is in excess at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.95" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

General Remarks.—The disturbance in the north-west India has caused nearly general rain in the north and the east Punjab and the extreme north-western districts of the United Provinces and in the adjacent parts of east Rajputana. It is however much less intense to-day. There has been a decrease of rainfall in the Peninsula; local rain has fallen in the south Bombay Deccan, Mysore and south-east Madras, while only light isolated showers have occurred in Malabar. Conditions have not yet become settled off north Malabar.

A few showers may occur in the north and the east Punjab, the west United Provinces, south-east Madras, Malabar and possibly in the south Konkan and the south Bombay Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. FRIDAY, the 16th of October, 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of part 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of part 24 hours.	Humidity. 8. A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire;	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (15th)	90.3	76.0	88	..	0.00	—0.01
Jask	96.3	79.6	43	..	0.78	0.72
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (15th)	97.8	82.0	80	..	0.53	0.35
PUNJAB—						
Multan	97.5	63.5	66	..	9.71	4.98
Rawalpindi;	..	62.2	94	0.15	26.20	3.59
Lahore	91.0	60.4	72	0.68	21.04	5.82
Sirsa	82.7	62.3	75	0.16	18.78	..
Ambala	83.7	60.5	81	..	26.51	9.94
Delhi;	84.9	64.1	87	0.19	29.47	5.84
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	83.7	65.3	69	0.49	29.40	4.71
Mainpuri	86.6	64.2	82	0.24	24.71	0.51
Jhansi;	92.7	68.4	84	..	24.86	—10.24
Cawnpore	91.0	67.1	62	..	28.33	—4.92
Allahabad	93.8	66.5	65	..	26.24	0.55
SIND AND RAJPUTANA;						
Jacobad	96.3	65.6	73	..	4.43	2.17
Karachi	88.1	76.0	80	..	6.85	0.72
Ajmer	92.1	68.1	57	..	18.79	—0.16
Jaipore	88.2	65.6	75	0.18	24.15	2.34
Kotah	97.3	69.6	56	..	24.64	—1.45
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	88.8	72.0	75	..	11.25	—2.66
Dwarka	88.6	74.4	88	..	17.16	5.47
Veraval	88.1	73.0	70	..	27.17	10.11
Rajkot	97.5	63.8	96	..	34.51	8.84
Bhavnagar Para	95.0	70.0	67	..	39.10	19.28
Surat	94.?	75.1	79	..	57.65	17.79
Ahmedabad	98.2	72.8	58	..	39.72	10.96
Deesa;	96.2	64.9	57	..	26.58	3.37
Neemuch	90.1	63.8	67	..	29.15	1.91
Indore	90.5	65.1	57	..	26.36	—4.45
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	89.5	64.3	63	..	47.21	—4.19
Saugor;	93.8	68.2	51	..	42.11	—10.81
Hoshangabad	92.1	65.2	67	..	43.88	—2.39
Khandwa	94.0	66.?	6?	..	31.18	3.28
Akola	95.2	68.4	51	..	26.64	—2.72
Amraoti	93.8	69.1	57	..	31.88	1.66
Nagpur	92.?	67.?	66	..	39.82	—4.41
Chanda	90.1	67.?	75	..	35.74	—12.81
Raipur	89.7	69.6	71	..	41.43	—3.77
KONKAN—						
Bombay	90.8	77.4	85	..	81.20	11.57
Ratnagiri	96.9	73.9	66	..	12565	27.72
Mormugao	84.2	76.7	84	..	11851	25.70
Karwar;	85.7	75.6	91	..	14687	32.01
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	95.6	68.1	60	..	27.21	7.09
Ahmednagar	91.9	62.2	60	..	17.89	—1.62
Poona	91.0	68.5	69	..	30.08	7.56
Sholapur	92.6	69.9	66	..	24.18	—0.84
Bijapur;	88.3	69.3	62	..	13.88	—2.74
Belgaum;	82.3	68.0	79	0.95	80.43	29.24
Aurangabad;	91.4	66.2	44	..	25.05	0.08
Nizamabad (Indur).	90.9	64.5	60	..	53.56	16.52
Hyderabad	86.8	70.6	77	..	39.32	13.48
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore;	84.6	76.7	77	0.12	140?3	28.08
Calicut;	85.6	77.1	91	..	97.27	2.78
Cochin	84.3	77.?	79	..	75.86	—8.21
Colombo	84.3	78.?	96	0.22	27.92	1.87
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.8	78.7	89	..	25.75	—1.02
Bellary	90.2	70.?	76	..	14.29	1.24
Guddapah;	89.9	71.6	69	0.03	20.22	—2.11
Madras	88.?	78.?	78	..	21.77	1.42
Bangalore	80.4	66.4	91	0.70	19.19	—4.82
Coimbator	88.9	72.8	80	..	6.28	—2.41
Trichinopoly	88.?	74.5	88	0.10	10.05	—5.90
Negapatam;	85.8	74.9	85	1.20	19.77	6.12

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 15th October was 30.... For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
Bombay 15th October 1914.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2.?3 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	28.892[illegible]n
Temperature of Air	84. deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.5 ,,
Dew Point	75.0 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.766
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10)	deg
Maximum temperature of Air	0 ,,
Minimum do. do.	9 ,,
General direction of find from midnight to midnight	N. to E, E W, N W, W,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	K.... 97miles.
Fal of Rain	0.00 Inch
Total fall during month	0.01 ,,
Total fal during year to	81.44
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 16th October.	0.00 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time h. m.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Nil ft. in.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time h. m.	LOW WATER. Depth on Nil ft. in.
	Oct			Oct		
	16	m 8 49	26 9	16	m 2 16	18
		9 12a	26 8		8 2a	17
	17	m 9 30	27 7	17	m 3 5	17
		10 1a	28 1		3 37a	16
	18	m 10 10	28 2	1	m 3 52	17
		10 49a	29 3		4 13a	14
	19	m 4 14	25 0	12	m 10 14	22
		3 41a	23 4		9 46a	18 1
	20	m 11 31	28 8	20	m 6 24	16 1
		m 0 22	30 5		6 31a	18
	21	0 13a	28 3	21	m 6 11	17
					6 13a	13
Tu	22	m 1 8	30 2	22	m 6 59	17 1
W		0 56a	27 7		6 57a	13 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 15 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 23m.	,, 6h. 16m.
,, 16 (Friday)	,, 6h. 23m.	,, 6h. 15m.
,, 17 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 23m.	,, 6h. 15m.
,, 18 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 24m.	,, 6h. 14m.
,, 20 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 24m.	,, 6h. 13m.
,, 21 (Monday)	,, 6h. 25m.	,, 6h. 12m.
,, 22 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 25m.	,, 6h. 11m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter 1914 Oct. 19th. 3h. 33m. p.m. New Moon 1914 Oct. 19th, 0h 35 m p.m. First Quarter 1914 Oct. 26th. 3h. 14. 0 m a.m Full Moon 1914 Nov. 3rd 5h. 18.6 a.m.

SANJIVANI PILLS.

Best Tonic

BOTH FOR YOUNG & OLD.

A trial bottle free

SAPAT & Co.

Chemists,

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

EDWARD CARLYLE & Co.

IMPORT, EXPORT AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

Supply:—

OILMEN STORES,
HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
HARDWARE,
FURNITURE,
CEMENT,
ETC. ETC.

FREE Stores Price List **ON REQUEST.**

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, October 15th.

Bar Silver 2 months hence 23⅜
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £984,000
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s .. 3½
Interest day to day loans 1½
„ 7 „ Market „ 2½

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, October 15th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool . ..	3,400
„ „ Imports	1,311

"Cotton on from 10 a.m. to-morrow Price January February reduced to 4.75 (eq. —25 points)

Bombay 16th October 1914. 11.30 a.m.

COCOANUT OIL

London, October 15th.

Cocoanut Oil Oct. Dec... ... .. 41½
Copra 22⅞

Bombay 16th October 1914.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, October 15th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

	£		£
Total Bullion ..	59,235,000	Inc.	2,478,000
Public Deposits ..	23,732,000	„	5,880,000
Other do. ..	138,829,000	Dec.	7,818,000
Govt. Securities ..	27,571,000	„	400,000
Other Securities ..	109,715,000	„	4,179,000
Notes and Gold ..	43,018,000	Inc.	2,640,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 27% of the liabilities

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

WHEAT.

London, October 15th.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 45-9

South Australian	
Months	
Buyers, etc	
Tone	
Victorian..	43-6
Months	
Buyers, etc	
Tone	
New South Wales	
Months	
Buyers, etc	
Tone	

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct. 20

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs e-x Ship. 41

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) 6 2 6

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 2-5½
Ceylon Rubber 2 1½

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, 16th October.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Nil.

MONEY.

The following are the Bank rates :—

Bank of Bengal .....5 per cent.
Bank of Bombay .....6 per cent.
Bank of Madras .....6 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

There has been little business doing in this market during the week, transactions on both sides of the account being limited. Rates are unchanged.

Quotations —

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T.T. ready	1 3	13/16 to 27/32
D.D. mail	1 3	7/8
T.T. forward Oct. 20th	1 3	27/32
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D.D. ready	1	4 1/16
Credits 3 m-s ready ..	1	4⅛
France 3 m-s ready ..		173½
60 d/s Japan ..		147½

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last the following allotments of Demand bills were made :—

Rs. 1,80,000 to Calcutta.
Rs. 60,000 to Bombay.
Rs. 1,06,000 to Madras.

Rs. 3,46,000 at 1s. 3 15/16d.

Telegraphic Transfers to the extent of Rs. 3,00,000 were allotted to Bombay at 1s. 3 31/32d. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was **Rs. 12,71,000.**

BULLION.

During the week the local silver market has had an easier tendency and prices for ready bars gradually declined. Business has been very moderate and the demand from up country shows a falling off. For forward delivery there is nothing doing. The latest quotation for spot silver in London is 23½.

Bar gold is steady.

Quotations—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold .....per	26	8	0
Ready Bar silver (cum duty).....per	72	9	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 14th October 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P Railway.....	13*	14,564
B. B. & C. I. Railway....	18	21,106

* Boxes and Bars.

BANK OF BOMBAY STATEMENT.

The following is the position of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending Saturday last as compared with the previous week in lakhs and decimals.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. Inc.	Rs. Dec
Pubi. Deposits at Head Office	..	20.40
Public Deposits at Branches	..	6.82
Other Deposits	9.45	..
Port Bills.....	..	..
Sundries.....	.31	..
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	3.27	..
Other Authorities.....	.16	..
Credits on Government and other Authorised Securities	..	8.74
Loans on do. do.	..	9.29
Bills discounted and purchased	..	6.00
Dead Stock	..	..
Stamps.....	..	.01
Bullion	..	.01
Balances with other Banks	2.06	..
Sundries.....	.20	..
Cash	.96	..

COTTON.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay as compared with the corresponding periods of the previous Season :—

Descriptions.	Week's Receipts Bales.	Total since 1st Sept. 1914. Bales.	Total. same time last year Bales.
Khandeish ..	..	..	721
Central India ..	..	214	2,884
Barsee and Nuzar ..	..	120	476
Berar ..	307	670	3,466
Central Provinces ..	..	1,833	3,418
Total Comras ..	307	2,247	10,977
Dholleras ..	420	23,95	8,803
Broach ..	..	..	919
Compta and Dhawar ..	1,062	2,480	32,406
Westerns ..	61	3,460	9,949
Bengals (N.W. Provinces) ..	..	..	50,388
Bengals (Rajputana) ..	..	..	2,142
Sind ..	..	5,513	1,309
Persian ..	..	21	52
American ..	..	..	325
Egyptian ..	196	196	133
Other sorts ..	..	297	203
Total ..	2,066	16,709	1,17,745

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales. 1914	Bales. 1913.	Bales. Differences.
Receipts for the week ..	2,066	27,868	— 25,802
Receipts from Sept. 1st to 15th Oct. ..	16,709	117,745	— 110,036
Shipments for the week Europe	Nil	20,197	— 20,197
China Japan and Coast Ports ..	200	13,944	plus 13,744
Total ..	200	34,141	— 33,941
Total Shipment from 1st Sept. to 15th Oct. ..			
Europe ..	9,579	117,367	— 107,798
China ..	992	1,906	— 918
Japan ..	42,965	47,552	— 4,587
Coast Ports ..	744	1,164	— 420
Total ..	54,276	167,989	— 113,713
Afloat in harbour Europe ..	4,612	9,354	— 4,742
China Japan and Coast Ports		8,444	— 8,444
Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st Sept. to 30th Sept. 1914.	1335 bales.		
B. B. & C. I. Ry from 1st Sept to 1 0th Oct. 1914.	Nil		

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales
*Estimated stock on 1st Sept. 1914	645,000
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1914 to 15th Oct. 1914	16,709
Less shipments from 1st Sept. 1914 to 15th Oct. 1914..	661,709 54,276
	607,433
Less afloat in harbour	4,612
	602,821
Less estimated mill consumption and up country by rail..	112,000
Stock in Bombay in all hands on 16th Oct. 1914	490 821
Difference since last week	—11,333

* Subject to revision.

The Official estimate of the stock of cotton at Colaba on 31st August 1914, both sold and unsold, was 585,000 bales. This does not include mill stocks.

A private cable received this morning states that the fixed rate for liquidation of January-February contracts in Liverpool has from to-day been reduced 25 points, and it now stands at 4.75. This is confirmed by Reuter's cable, but so far we have no advice of a change in the fixed rate for Spot Mid. Americans, or any further reduction in the rate for Spot F. G. F. Egyptians, which on Saturday last was made 7.30. Possibly these prices may come to hand later on. There is nothing else of importance, to report from the home markets.

At the beginning of the past week the local market was divided by an effort on the part of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association to hold the fixed minimum rates for forward business, and a combination to break the fixed prices. Unfortunately the latter was successful, and the Directors of the Association caved in and cancelled the fixed rates. It remains to be seen what advantage has been gained by the removal of these prices. The market is open to the manipulations of speculators and jobbers, who have nothing, but their own interests to serve and are in a position to sell new crop for forward delivery at any price they care to, a position which they could at present enjoy in no other cotton market in the world. But how will it benefit the cotton trade? An open market, at a time when all really interested in cotton are doing their best to meet a serious crisis, is an anomaly. Liverpool and the American markets are closed for forward business except for liquidation. The Bombay market is open to anyone who likes to sell. It is said that the lower prices now ruling will bring out business from Japan. Our Japanese friends will no doubt watch the market for a time, and come in when prices are nearer the bottom. After what they have seen of the want of combination and the vacillation shown in Bombay to protect its own interests, they are unlikely to bolster up the market by buying.

On the removal of the fixed rates good Broach dropped to Rs. 171. The market has since been irregular with only the bazaar operating, and fluctuations have occurred. The opening prices this morning were Rs. 176, for good Broach, Rs. 113 for fully good Bengals and Rs. 148 for fine Khamgaon Akola. Closing prices will be found below :—

Ready cotton is dull with very little demand. Nice Bengal cotton is selling at Rs. 90 to 95, and Khamgaon styles at about Rs. 110. Stapled Southern styles are available at about Rs. 145.

Crop prospects continue very satisfactory and reports from all districts are encouraging. It is unlikely that the crop will come forward early as present prices are not tempting for the ryot, and he will probably market only what is absolutely necessary for his immediate requirements. The opinion is gaining ground that the total receipts into Bombay will fall considerably short of last year's, and that a large quantity of cotton will be held up-country.

Quotations :—

Quotations:—Irregular.

Fine Broach .....Rs.	185 March.
Good Broach .....Rs.	175 March.
Fine Khamgaon Akola .....Rs.	144-5 Jan.
Fine Khandeish .....Rs.	133 Jan.
F. G. Khandeish .....Rs.	123 Jan.
Fine Bengal .....Rs.	121 Jan.
F. G. Bengal .....Rs.	114-15 Jan.

LOCAL-YARNS.

The market continues dull and there is little or nothing doing. China buyers are out of the market as there is absolutely no enquiry from that source. The decline in silver and the weaker tone of the silver market has caused a drop in exchange. The yarn market closes dull with absolutely nothing doing.

Exchange at Hongkong	Rs. 129
Exchange at Shanghai	Rs. 170

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—There is nothing doing for forward delivery. Ready White Karachi is steady and there is business passing at our quotation.

We quote :—

Ready White Karachi Bangla Rs. 5-9-6 R. T.

Linseed:—Prices for ready have fluctuated during the week. There is a moderate business doing as under :

We quote :—

Ready, Rs. 5-14-0 B. T.

Rapeseed:—The market is steady with a fair enquiry for ready seed.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore Rs. 6-11-0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Guzerats Rs. 8-0-0 B. T.

Poppyseed:—Quite little business doing.

We quote :—

Ready Rs. 7-2-0 B. T.

Castorseed:—The market is quiet but steady.

We quote :—

Ready Rs. 5-5-0 R. T.

Mowraseed:—The market is steady.

We quote :—

Ready Rs. 3-13-0 B. T.

In all markets for seeds there is nothing doing for forward delivery, and quotations are quite nominal.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal food grains into Bombay for the week ending at 6 p.m yesterday.

Cotton	2,066 Bales
Wheat	53,129 Cwts.
Linseed	6,067 „
Rape, Rai etc.	1,503 „
Gingellyseed	576 „
Poppyseed.....	10 „
Groundnuts.....	2,553 „
Castorseed	8,044 „
Rice	11,315 „
Myrabolams	104 „
Cottonseed	15,000 „
Mowraseed	115 „
Gram	13,979 „
Jowar.....	6,692 „
Maize	203 „
Barley	911 „

Summary of arrivals of Cotton Produce and Prineipal Food-Grains in Bombay.

	Since 1st Jan. 1914.	Same period last year.
Cotton	2,865,637	2,327,736
Wheat	2,124,253	7,227,024
Linseed	2,073,245	4,351,582
Rape, Rai etc.	689,011	1,055,606
Gingellyseed	892,895	1,158,233
Poppyseed.....	177,048	398 624
Groundnuts.....	774,357	863,558
Castorseed	1,355,904	1,864,686
Rice	4,109,673	3,949,120
Myrabolams	803,805	574 018
Cottonseed	4 440,841	3,408,626
Mowraseed	153,925	537,047
Gram	568.028	765,820
Jowar.....	1,403 843	761,114
Maize	9,636	7,135
Barley	62 247	227,041

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Limited brands :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
RisingSunBrandBulkLoose per 8 Ip.Gl.	3	14	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair..	4	8	0
Deer Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Galls.	3	12	0
Deer Brand New Tins per pair . ..	4	6	0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Galls.	3	7	6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair.. ..	4	1	0
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Galls.	3	2	6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair. ..	3	12	6
Anchor Tins per pair	4	9	0
Rising Sun Cases per case	4	15	0
Anchor Cases per case	5	1	0

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Coy's brands :—

		Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake Brand	150° Amer	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose	Brand 150°	5	12	2	„
Chester	„ 75°	5	2	2	„
Devoe's Imp. Brt.	„ 76°	5	0	2	„
Monkey	„ 125°	4	15	2	„
Tiger	„ 125°	4	15	2	„
White Camelia in tins	„ 125°	4	6	0	per 2tins
Elephant Bulk in tins	„ 125°	4	6	0	per 2tins
Elephant Bulk without tins	„ 125°	3	12	0	per 6 Imp. Gal.
Camel in tin	„ 125°	4	6	0	per 2tins

The following are to-day's rates for th Burmah Oil Co., Ltd., products :—

Bazaar rates Delivery charges extra.

		Rs.	as.	p.
Kerosine Oil	Waterlily per case of 2tin	5	4	0
„ „	Firefly „ „ „	5	1	0
„ „	Chaker per two tins.	4	6	0
„ „	„ per 8 gallons	3	12	0
„ „	Victoria per two tins	3	11	6
„ „	„ per 8 gallons	3	1	6
Burmah Wax	1st quality, per pound	0	4	0
„ „	2nd „ „ „	0	3	0
Candles per pound		0	4	6

MANCHESTER PIECEGOODS AND YARN MARKET REPORT.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Oct. 16.

Inquiry this week was not quite slack, holders of staple goods having been able to fare slightly better. Petty upcountry buyers did aid retail demand, but the absence of big brokers, who generally give every impetus to wholesale trade, is as keenly felt as ever. The Divali does not promise anything encouraging. It may however be hoped that, the advent of the Hindoo new year will be more auspicious to trade.

The stock list only shows an increase of about 2,000 packages. The deliveries have been about 13,000 packages, and consequently the arrivals can hardly be 15,000. If the war has effected deliveries, it has also largely handicapped fresh arrivals. The month of September generally shows very heavy figures against both the items.

It was a very sensible resolve of the Bombay Native Piecegoods Merchants Association this week to allow the dealers a free hand as regards fresh business. Times are such that no dealer would care to rush in for a trade, it is doubtful, even if the most necessary and solitary purchases could be possible at present. Yet the idea of passing a resolution forcing the members to withhold purchases, would not only be most impolitic under present times, but would have done the l ast good, it might have intended to do.

Grey Cloth has moved to some extent, this week. There was some demand from sources, which some of the more careful dealers were not anxious to satisfy, yet in general, small sales have been possible, though at no remunerative prices. *Bleached Cloth* has also met with some inquiry. Sales in Nansooks 27 inches by 18 yds, 16 by 14 counts for the Delhi market are reported. The same market has also purchased tape border Nansooks 38 inches by 22 yds. of the value of Rs. 2-8 to 3-14 a piece. The Amritsar market has shown some slight activity in purchasing 31 inches and 36 inch. by 20 and 25 yards. "Blue Heading" Mulls. "Swiss" mulls 39 inches by 20 yds. have changed hands among bazaar dealers at Rs. 3-10 a piece showing a further fall in prieces. White shirting continue showing a steady profitable demand in a small scale, Delhi being consistent in purchasing small lines of the value of Rs. 7-8 and upwards in 'G' finish and heavy shirtings of Rs. 8 and upwards in "Pilsworth," "Seedly," and like finishes. *Dyed goods* have shown some retail activity, whilest *prints* and *fancies* continue showing poor demand. It is hoped the future for the two styles will soon improve. It is expected that the "Divali" will permit some activity for these.

Yarns.—There is nothing of importance to report. Minor sales are reported in some cases forced sales by needy holders at low prices. The stocks show a decrease of some two hundred packages, arrivals being to the extent of two thousand packages. This market shows an improving tendency.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 15th.

Craftsman	Maycock	Calcutta Oct. 6
Oct. 16.		
India	Kenrick	London Sept. 26
City of London	Elliot	Newport Sept. 5
Banca	Garwood	Suez Oct. 4

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 16th.

Nore	Asbury	Calcutta via Colombo
Morocco	Pickering	Hull & Middlesborough
Lhasa	Rouse	Karachi

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday.

*Steamer Kasara	for	Persian Gulf
„ Favonian	for	Mostyn Deep.

*To arrive.

Friday, October 16th.

S. S. Banca :—The P. & O. Company's steamer Banca, 3,794 tons, Captain A. B. Garwood arrived in harbour yesterday from Suez which port she left on Oct. 4 with ballast.

S. S. Lhasa :—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. J. Rouse, sailed yesterday for Karachi with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. India :—The P. & O. S. N. Company's steamer India, 4,198 tons, Captain H. W. Kenrick, arrived in harbour yesterday from London which port she left on Sept. 26 with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. City of London :—The Ellerman Line steamer City of London, 5,693 tons, Captain A. J. Elliot, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport which port she left on Sept. 5 with a general cargo.

S. S. Craftsman :—The steamer Craftsman, 4,030 tons, Captain E. Maycook, arrived in harbour on Wednesday, from Calcutta which port she left on Oct. 6 with ballast.

S. S. Nore :—The P. & O. Company's steamer Nore, 4,188 tons, Captain D. Asbury, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Colombo with a general and some bottom cargo and through passengers.

S. S. Morocco :—The Wilson Line steamer Morocco, 2,478 tons, Captain G. E. Pickering sailed yesterday for Hull and Middlesborough with a general cargo.

P DOCK.

STEAMER.	CAPT.	AGENTS
Roma	Andrea 20.10	Italians.N.&C
Anatalia	Seaborne 17.10	W. & A. G.& Co
D. & E. City of Lincoln	Jenkins	K. N. & Co
F. Firoozi	Primrose	T. M. & Co
N. Umsinga	Cox	W. & A. G. & Co
Palitana	Kinniple 15.10	M. M. & Co

V. DOCK.

Clan Macbeth	Redford 14.10	F. Finlay Co
Warturm	Thomson 19.10	W. & A. G. &Co
Lindenfels	Nick e.	Dock manager
Rowde	Coaster 16.10	T. M. & Co
*Losna	Neilson 24.10	T. N. & Co
Massilia	Thompson	W. & A. G. & Co
Nubia		P. & O. S. N. Co.
* Whateley Hall	Mead 26.10	L. Dreyfus & Co.

H. W. D. D,

Bahaduri 1910 Mahomad	Bo. S. N. Co. Ld.
Netravati 1710 Abubaker	

M. W. D. D.

Itinda	Tacker	M. M. & Co

* Probable date of departure.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arratoon Apcar	Walton	M. M. & Co
Arraye	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. Co
Amarapoora		M. M. & Co
Abbassieh	Pindley	
Avon	Arigge	
Aragon	Mason	
Atlantian	Highton	
Barjora	O'Connor	M. M. & Co
Berbera	Lemarchand	M. M. & Co
Bangala	Carrie	M. M. & Co
Bharata	Macdonald	M. M. & Co
Bretwalda	Evans	M. M. & Co
Bamora	Penny	M. M. & Co
Bamca	Garwood	P. & O. Co.
City of Baroda	Mason	K. N. & Co
Chilka	Fenton	M. M. & Co
Colaba	Cross	M. M. & Co
Clan Maclean	Williamson	J. Finlay & Co
Craftsman	Maycock	
City of London	Elliot	K. N. & Co
Dimera	Dickinson	M. M. & Co.
Empress of India	Hally	
E. F. Ferdinand	Gardner	The Dock manager
Frienfels	Hocking	Dock Manager
Favonian	Hicken	
Glenahlel	Griffiths	Dock Manager
Glenetive	Hart	
Glencluny	Taylor	
Gregory Apcar	Sullivan	M. M. & Co
Halm	Erikain	F. F. Campbell & Co
Homayun	Courtney	T. M. & Co
Itria	Walsh	M. M. & Co
Ionian	Castaway	
Itonus	Carey	
India	Kenrick	P. & O. Co
Jeddah	Ternel	T. M. & Co
Kurmark	Contwer	Dock Manager
Karadeniz	Mourad	B. & P. S. N. Co
Karmala	Evans	
Khorcou	Hannah	T. M. & Co
Kerrienmoor	Sisterson	
Lai Sang	Mooney	
Locksley Hall	Gardner	K. N. & Co
Masunda	Risk	M. M. & Co
Mashobra	Brooks	M. M. & Co
Monteagle	Davidson	
Mesoba	Clarke	
Nairrung	Grant	T. M. & Co
Nuttah	Peter	
Neuralio	Natley	M. M. & Co
Norseman	Berry	
Ormara	McLean	M. M. & Co
Pentakota	Stewart	M. M. & Co
Pundit	Cribbin	T. M. & Co
Queen Maud	Howes	
Rahmani	Cusach	T. M. & Co
Rajput	Thompson	T. Morrison & Co
Rotenfels	Williams	Dock Manager
Riesenfels	Jones	Dock Manager
Rheinfels	Severs (Prize vessel)	Dock Manager
Shasa	Rouse	M. M. & Co
Surada	Birhop	M. M. & Co
Sealda	Johnson	M. M. & Co
Sidra	Byrn	The Bombay Co
Subedar	Crebbin	
Salsette	Vine	M. M. & Co
Saturnia	Taylor	
Sardinia	Jeffery	P. & O. Co
Steinbergen	Devonge	
Steqhanotis	Robinson	
Tara	Hamlyn	M. M. & Co
Teesbridge	Cooper	
Trifels	Prize vessel	Dock Manager
Varela	Mills	M. M. & Co
Varzine	Hamilton	Dock Manager
Veturia	Brown	M. M. & Co
Vinotria	Arnesene	
Waddon	Peterson	W. & A. G. & Co
Varsova	Sharpe	M. M. & Co
Wartenfels	(Prize vessel)	Dock Manager
Winborne	Thomas	

EXPORTS.

Oct. 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

MASSILIA (s) 100 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.; 100 bales cotton- Gaddum and Co.; 405 bales wool, J. M. Dama; 47 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 30 bales wool, R. Agarchand; 21 bales wool, J. Rajmal; 263 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 389 bales wool, 71 bales wool, goat hair, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 10 bales silk waste, K. Nixon and Co.; 182 bales goat hair, 45 bales wool, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

MASSILIA (s) 1,200 cwts. gingelly seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR LONDON.

LOSNA (s) 22,766 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli.

WARTURM (s) 116 bales hemp, J. Rastamji; 58 bales hemp, D. M. Doongaji and Co.; 319 cwts. turmeric, K. Morarji; 1,502 cwts. sugar, P. Gopaldas; 25 bales hemp, H. Govindji.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

TEESBRIDGE (s) 6,000 tons manganese ore, S. Schmidt and Co.

FOR HULL.

WHATELEY HALL (s) 6,000 cwts. cotton seed, 4,000 cwts. mowra seed, 4,000 cwts. linseed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR MOSTYNDEEPS.

FAVONIAN (s) 2,000 tons, manganese ore, T. Morrison and Co.

FOR GENOA.

ROMA (s) 110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

ROMA (s) 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

NUBIA (s) 63 cwts. buffalo pickers, 20 cwts. kismiss, L. Harjeevan; 60 cwts. kismiss, Cheungtai; 225 bales cotton twist, M. B. Kaisha; 36 cwts. jardaloo, A. Fazalbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

NUBIA (s) 400 bales cotton twist, 154 bales cotton. M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Stephanotis from Calcutta, Agents Andrew Yule and Co.—5,572 tons coal.

S. S. Queen Maud from Port Townsand, Agents Ewart Latham and Co.—155,722 pieces creosoted ties, 719 pieces rough lamber.

A correspondent writes to the "West Coast Spectator" :—Two parties of young men of Cranganore, one calling itself the English and the other German fought against each other and the fight which had become very serious, ended in putting to death him whom the English party called the Kaiser. Those took part in the fight are now in the police custody.

The Treatment of

MALARIA

By

ESANOFELE

Has proved Successful in Malarial Districts all over the World. Its Therapeutic Value has been endorsed by the Leading Authorities of the Age. It Cures where Quinine simply relieves.

RS. 2 PER BOTTLE.

RETAIL AT ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Proprietors' Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon : B. G. GORIO & Co., Wallace Street Fort, Bombay.

Proprietors : **FELICE BISLERI & Co., Milan, Italy.**

Beware of spurious imitations.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Coronation Cinematograph, Benefit Performance in aid of War Relief Fund, Sandhurst Road, 9 p.m. to 10-30 p.m.

MONDAY, October 19.

Divali, Bank Holiday.
Concert in aid of War Relief Fund, Y. W. C. A. Hall, 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, October 20.

Divali, Bank Holiday.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding.

Oct. 16.

378 Parades.—The N. C. Os. and men detailed for 15 pr. Gun drill, will parade at Headquarters at 5-0 p.m. on Saturday next 17th instant; and 7 a.m. on Monday next 19th instant.

379 Parade.—Sunday next 18th instant all Specialist:—D. R. Gun Layers, Signallers and 15 pr. Range Takers etc. Will parade at Headquarters at 8 a.m. and proceed to Mahaluxmi; Cars have been arranged for.

380 Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the Strength of the Corps and posted to E. E. Company:—

No. 183 Sapper C. Dodd dated 7-10-14.
No. 185 Sapper F. H. Davis dated 15-10-14.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain R. A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICE.

Corps Rules and Regulations are now available for issue. Members are requested to obtain a copy at once from Headquarters.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

Oct. 17.

891 Instruction.—Officers. All Officers of the Battalion are requested to attend as often as possible a series of lectures and drills to be held at Head-Quarters every day at 7-15 a.m. except Saturdays until further orders. Dress. Mufti. Note books should be brought. With reference to the above order, there will be no Lecture for Officers on Monday and Tuesday next.

894 Parades.—Company parades for the week ending October 24th:—
"A" Company, Thursday at 6-30 p.m.
"B" Company. Thursday and Saturday at 7-30 a.m. Signalling Class at 6-30 p.m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday (Mufti) Recruits. Thursday and Saturday at 7-30 a.m.
Khaki Shirts and Shorts or uniform to be worn at Coy. Drills. Recruits who have not drawn their uniform should parade in Mufti.
"C" Company, Wednesday and Friday at 6-15 p.m.
"D" Company, Tuesday and Thursday at 6-30 p.m.
"E" Company, Wednesday. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6-30 p.m. prompt. Dress. Drill Order, uniform with helmets.
"F" Company, Wednesday at 6-30 p.m.
"G" Company, Monday and Thursday at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana.
Dress.—Drill Order, Helmets.
Recruits.—Tuesday and Wednesday at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana, and Monday and Thursday at 6-30 p.m. a tHead-Quarters.
Dress.—Mufti.
Special Reserve attached to "G" Company will parade with the recruits of "G" Coy. on the abovementioned days.
Instructional parade for N. C. Officers at the Gymkhana on Tuesday at 7-30 a.m.
Dress. Mufti. Rifles and Side arm.
Companies to be instructed in accordance with Schedule of Training.
I. Motor Reserve Parade on Thursday at 6-30 p.m. Dress. Mufti.
II. Semaphore Signalling Class. Adult companies every evening except Saturday at 6-30 p.m.

905 Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Sunday 18th Inst. "G" Coy. Recruits.
Monday 19th Inst. "D" Coy. Recruits.
Tuesday 20th Inst. "L" Coy. Recruits.
Wednesday 21st Inst. "G" Coy. Recruits.
Thursday 22nd Inst. "L" Coy. Recruits.
Friday 23rd Inst. "C" Coy. Recruits.
Saturday 24th Inst. "L" Coy. Recruits.
Sunday 25th Inst. "G" Coy. Recruits.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m. Officers Commanding companies will please detail one N. C. Officer for Range duty with their Recruits.
I. Recruits.—The Mainature Range at Old Head-Quarters will be open from 6 to 7-30 p.m. every evening except Saturdays, starting Monday 19th Inst. All Recruits must attend on the evening previous to the day on which they are detailed to fire at Ghat Kopar.

906 The Commanding Officer is pleased to grant leave of absence to the undernamed Officer and Volunteer:—
Lieut. H. L. McNeill, 8th Scottish Rifles (atrached) from 17th to 21st October 1914, inclusive.
No. 8098 Vol. C. J. Sissor, "G" Coy. from 13th October 1914 to 3rd January 1915 inclusive.

(Sd.) F. A. SILK, 2nd Lieut.,
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

MILITARY BAND AT THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st. Battn., G. I. P. Ry, Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March—"Territorial" .....Blankenburg.
Overture—"Stradella" .....Flotow.
Valse—"The Fairest in the Land".....Ancliffe.
Selection—"The Mikado" .....Sullivan.
(a) Song—"The Rosary" .....Nevin.
(b) Dance Intermezzo—"Laughing Eyes".Finck.
Selection—"The Runaway Girl" .....Caryll & Monckton.
National Anthems: (I) "Belgium" (II) "Russia" (III) "France" (IV) "Japan".
GOD SAVE THE KING EMPEROR."

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Col. R. E. P. Pigott, C. I. E., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry., Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Sa ter, at Bombay Gymkhana this evening, commencing at 6 p.m.

March—Burgoyne .....Collier.
Overture—Fra Diavolo .....Collier.
Valse—The Fairest in the Land .....Ancliffe.
Excerpts—from the Pearl Girl .....Talbot.
Gipsy—Serenade El. Saludo .....Ancliffe.
Revue—Hello Ragtime .....Hirsch.
Caprice—Danse Negre .....Ascher.
Rule Britannia.
GOD SAVE THE KING EMPEROR.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is a list of the passengers booked to proceed by the Homeward mail steamer "Caledonia" sailing to-day:—
Mr. Sinclair, Mrs. Watson Smyth, Mr. J. Meyer, Mr. L. Oslen, Mrs. Walker and child, Mrs. G. Lazard, Mrs. C. Smith, Mrs. Bailey child and nurse, Mrs. Cheeke infant and nurse Mrs. Colson and child, Mrs. Hamer child and infant, Mrs. Langrishe child, infant and nurse, Mrs. MacWatters child and nurse, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Newton Davis infant and nurse Mrs. Thompson child, two infants and nurse, Mrs. R. B. Low, Mr. A. & Mrs. Shroger, Captain Fox, Mr. W. Hurst, Mr. H. R. Kerr, Mrs. Odell, Mrs. C. T. Dunlop infant and Nurse, Mr. W. Georgeson, Mr. F. Harley, Mr. W. Kear, Mr. W. T. Taylor, Mr. W. B. Broadbent, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart, Dr. Francis Jones, Mr. J. C. Salgado, Mrs. E. Cullen, Mrs. Ludden, Mrs. J. Simpson and 2 children, Mrs. Clery, Miss Clery, Mrs. DePree 2 children, infant and nurse, Mrs. Hardie, Mrs. Maclean, Mrs. Morphett, Mrs. Berry, Mrs. Taylor child and nurse, Mrs. Milwright and 3 children, Mr. T. H. Lloyd and 2 nurses, Mrs. Cave child and infant, Mr. J. Moir, Mr. H. Eyden, Miss M. B. Bethune, Mr. B. B. Chandra, Mr. H. Roach, Mr. P. Shead, Mr. S. Dickens, Mr. F. Pring, Mrs. Gaire child and 2 infants, Mrs. B. R. Argyle, Mrs. Betts and infant, Miss Cameron, Miss Carlton, Mr. Chesterman, Miss Collins, Mrs. J. S. Corlett infant and nurse, Mr. Coyne, Miss Cust, Miss Cutting, Mr. S. B. Damania, Mr. F. and Mrs. Davis, Miss Easton, Mr. T. Fell, Mr. Gandolfo, Mrs. F. E. Giffard, Mrs. Gill infant and nurse, Mrs. Harbord, Mrs. H. P. Bebblethwaite, Mr. Eugene Hoffman, Miss Holtz, Mr. J. Hopper, Mr. Hoxley, Mr. Nigel and Mrs. Kerr, Miss Kerr, Mr. & Mrs. Langham, Miss Lomas, Lt.-Col. H. Lowther, Mrs. B. W. Mainprise infant, Mrs. M. H. McConnell infant and nurse, Mr. Moore, Miss O'Connor, Mr. J. Patch, Mr. C. B. Patterson, Mr. C. L. Puri, Miss Raye, Mr. Roberts, Mrs. Rimmington, Miss Rivers, Mr. St. J. Ronaldson, Miss Rowe, Mrs. Geo. Royle and maid, Mr. Shaw, Miss Dorothy Simpson, Miss Sparkes, Miss Spottiswood, Mr. Stamford, Miss Starey, Mrs. W. R. Steen, Miss Stuart, Mr. R. D. Tata, Dr. Turnbull, Mrs. Turnbull and infant, Miss L. Walker and Master Waters.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The following is the Statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ld. for the day ending 15th October, 1914.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 30 lacs.	
Capital Paid up	15,00,000
Reserve Funds	1,35,000
Fixed Deposits and other sums due by the Bank	24,61,000
Current Deposits	14,57,000
Sundries	44,000
Total	55,97,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government & other authorised securities	19,06,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	22,63,000
Local Bills Discounted	55,000
Office Furniture & Fittings	26,000
Sundries	47,000
Cash in hand & Investments in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust, Municipal Bonds, etc.	55,97,000
Total	55,97,000

"ALASTOR."

"Alastor" leaves Poona to-day for Madras, where he intends staying at the Theosophical Headquarters at Adyar for a month.

BOMBAY PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar will conduct the weekly Divine Service at the local Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, to-morrow at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.)

PORT OFFICER'S NOTIFICATION.

The Port Officer, Bombay, informs that there is a likelihood of unsettled squally weather occurring off the West Coast Peninsula.

THE MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's s.s. Maloja with the homeward mails of the 10th instant arrived at Aden at 5 p.m. on Thursday the 15th idem.

The P. & O. Company's s.s. Mongoiia, with the outward mails of the 3rd instant passed Suez at 4 a.m. on Friday the 16th idem.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

The English mail steamer India with the mails of September 26th, arrived in harbour at about 8 o'clock yesterday morning. There were nearly 400 passengers on board, including Sir M. W. Fenton, the Hon. Mr. R. P. and Mrs. Russell, H. H. the Tika Sahib of Kapurthala and H. H. the Rani of Kapurthala, Lady Bayley, the Hon. Mr. Bhupendranath Basu, the Hon. Mr. Justice Tudball and Mrs. Tudball, and Sir Alexander MacRobert.

HIGH COURT OCTOBER VACATION.

The High Court will be closed for the October vacation from Monday 19th October to 5th November 1914 and reopens on the 6th November 1914.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod will be the vacation-judge during the ensuing vacation which commences on Wednesday the 21st October 1914 and ends on Thursday the 5th November 1914 both days inclusive.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod will sit in the Insolvent Debtors' Court on Wednesday the 21st October 1914 and on Wednesday the 4th November 1914.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS,

A single attack of plague (Fort, Northern) was reported in Bombay city during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Friday. There were no cases of either cholera or smallpox reported in the same period. The total mortality from all causes was 56, compared with 61 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 97 of 1912. The total number of rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Thursday was 2,412 out of which 4 were found to be plague infected. Three of the plague rats were caught in B Ward and one in C Ward.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

KINETOPHONE AT THE OLYMPIA.

The Olympia Picture Palace have arranged to show a Kinetophone, i.e., talking and singing pictures, only for a week more. All the pictures will be entirely new and more attractive than those of the preceding week. There are two star films this week, entitled "The Adventures of Arizona Bill or Mystery of Elk City Bank," and a tragedy, "At the Court of Milan." Both the pictures are of a sensational character.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

"The Prisoner in the Harem," the leading feature of this week's Divali programme at the America-India Cinema, is an Oriental drama, and has been staged and enacted with the assistance of an exceptional staff. One finds it difficult to believe that the piece has been played in America and not in India.

The story deals with the fortunes of Toru, an Indian maiden, who has been sold by her miserly father into the harem of an Indian rajah. How she is rescued from captivity and death by her faithful lover, forms one of the most exciting picture-stories ever screened. Two of the leading actors,—the hero and the heroine,—are by profession lion-tamers. The encounters between man and lioness and tiger seen in this picture are shown for the first time in the history of motion-picture photography.

LADY PEIRSE'S NAVAL FUND.

LIST OF DONATIONS.

	Rs. a. p.
Amount previously acknowledged.	2,165 0 0
H. E. Lady Willingdon	100 0 0
J. Sanders Slater, Esq.	500 0 0
J. L. Rieu, Esq., I.C.S.	50 0 0
R. J. Kent, Esq.	50 0 0
	Rs. 2,865 0 0

GIFTS IN KIND.

Mrs. Gibson, 2 Jerseys, 2 Balaclava helmets.
The Secretariat, 5 tin lined cases.
Messrs. Mackenzie, 6 cases and a roll of waterproof lining.
Miss Ray, 4 Cholera belts.
A. and N. Co-operative Society, 500 Cigarettes.
A Friend, Cost of Bullock wagon and Coolie hire.
Mr. Stokes, 70 books.
Anon, large number of books and magazines.
Messrs, Combridge and Co., books.
A Friend, 3 dozen lead pencils.

SPECIALLY NEEDED.

Woollen woven Vests and Pants, Kneecaps, Mittens and Wristlets in dark blue or khaki, cigarettes, toothbrushes, soap, pipes, tobacco, pencils, note books or scribbling blocks, towels, cholera belts, books.

Donations for the Naval Fund should be sent to Messrs. Cox and Co., Bankers, Hornby Road, Bombay, who have been authorised to receive and give receipts for such donations.

"CERCLE LITTERAIRE" FRENCH WAR RELIEF FUND.

The Bombay Cercle Litteraire Francais which has been doing much useful work in promoting the study of the French language in Bombay has collected from among its members a sum of Rs. 2,747 for the benefit of the French Red Cross Fund. Among the subscribers is his Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Kapurthala who has contributed Rs. 600 (1,000 francs).

Mr. J. M. Metaxa of the firm of Messrs. Ralli Bros. has also given Rs. 500 to the Fund in the name of "Ralli Bros. Charity Fund."

IN AID OF WAR RELIEF FUND.

At the request of Mrs. Munglagavri Chunilal H. Setalvad, Mr. N. G. Chitro, Proprietor of the Coronation Cinematograph at Sandhurst Road, assisted by Professor J. Paul, the wizard, has consented to give a special performance in aid of the Women's Branch of the Imperial War Relief Fund, from 9 p.m. to 10-30 p.m to night. The performance will be under the distinguished patronage of the Hon'ble Mr Fazulbhai M. Chinoy, Sheriff of Bombay

INDIA TEA IN AMERICA.

Mr. R. Bleckynden, the representative of the Indian Tea Cess Committee in the United States, in concluding his Report upon the advertising work done in the United States during the first five months, April to August of the season 1914-15, writes:—"The financial deadlock will for a time check the importations of all teas, but as stocks are very low and prices are high, I think that we may expect that the movement when it commences will be largely from London, and that there will be a longer check to arrivals from China and Japan. The result may be an excess of India and Ceylon teas at first, and I trust by that time funds may be available to permit of our aiding in moving these teas into consumption and getting them established, so that they will be able to hold their own when other teas come along."

WARNEWS OR JUNGLE BURMANS.

DESIRABILITY OF THEIR PUBLICATION URGED BY RANGOON PRESS.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Oct. 16.

In view of the mischievous and false reports issued in the bazaars, which the jungle Burmans from their credulous nature are only too ready to give credence to, the local papers are urging on the Government the desirability of publishing the news of the progress of war which could be circulated through the headmen in various districts and also posted at the headquarters.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

RASH MOTOR DRIVING.

COLLISION ON QUEEN'S ROAD.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Smith charged one Abdul Rohman Mahomed, a chauffeur in the employ of Sir Vasanji Tricumji, with rash and negligent driving so as to endanger human life. Mr. Bahmansha H. Daruwala, pleader, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused drove the car about 8-15 p.m., along the Queen's Road at an excessive speed, and while overtaking a motor car driven by Mr. S. F. Vicaji, he (the accused) suddenly swerved to the wrong side of the road, with the result that the car came in violent contact, with Mr. Narielwalla's shigram, which was going to Walkeshwar.

The defence was that the accused was closely following Mr. Vicaji's car at an ordinary speed, when the latter suddenly stopped without giving any warning. The accused in order to avoid colliding with a victoria, which was standing on the extreme left, went to the wrong side of the road. The horse of the shigram became restive and came in contact with the motor-car. The accused pleaded that his brake did not respond properly, and he, while avoiding one accident, fell into another unintentionally.

His Worship held that the accused was going at an excessive speed. He fined him Rs. 50.

DOCK LABOURER'S DEATH.

ALLEGED RASH ACT.

PROCEEDINGS IN COURT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Friday, Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector Gough charged Martin Forbes, a Port Trust inspector, with causing the death of a dock-labourer named Bhondia Bala, by a rash act. Mr. P. Godinho, pleader, defended the accused. Mr. Indrajit Kalabhoy, barrister-at-law, watched the proceedings on behalf of the relatives of the deceased.

The case for the prosecution was that on Sunday last the deceased and other labourers were working in the Alexandra Dock, putting a sling round some cargo, when it is alleged, the accused, who was supervising the work, gave a blow with the closed fist to the deceased on the stomach because the sling was not properly tied. The deceased stepped back a few paces and fell against the door of the shed in an unconscious condition. The accused brought some brandy to revive the deceased and sent for a doctor but the deceased died within five minutes.

Some of the witnesses said the deceased was bending down at the time of the alleged assault.

Further hearing was adjourned.

ALLEGED CHEATING'

At the Mazagaon Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, the further hearing was resumed of the case in which Inspector Raghunathrao of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department charged Kristnarao Raghunathji Rane, a palmist of Juvem, Keshav Narayen Mantri and Ganpatrao Ramchandra Gupte with cheating in respect of Rs. 5,000 belonging to two Bhandaris named Luxman and Daji.

Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji and Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleaders, appeared for the complainants, while Mr. Velinkar, barrister-at-law, Mr. Saher, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Gadkari, pleader, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused induced the complainants to part with the amount on the misrepresentation that it was wanted for getting them a license for a liquor shop.

Inspector Raghunathrao deposed that under instructions from the Deputy Commissioner of Police, he went to Luxman's, place, disguised as a cooly. He marked two fifty-rupee currency notes in the presence of a "punch" and gave them to the complainant Luxman. He concealed himself in a kitchen, the constables who had accompanied him, remaining in the street in the guise of coolies. At 9 p.m., the second and third accused came there and showed the complainant some letters purported to have come from an Excise Officer. They demanded, money from Luxman, who gave them the two notes, and made a signal. Witness came out and arrested the accused, on whom the letters were found. On the 30th August he proceeded to Juvem and arrested the first accused. On the accused's house being searched, some papers, including correspondence between the first and the third accused in the matter, were found.

Further hearing was adjourned.

"DHATURA" POISONING CASE.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, the further hearing was resumed of the case in which Inspector De Burgh charged Haji Sheikh Abdulla, a teashop keeper at Mahim, with administering "dhatura" to one Nizamudin Karimudin, alias Shahposh, and nine others with intent to commit an offence.

The facts of the case for the prosecution have already been reported. It is alleged that the accused gave tea and sweets, mixed with "dhatura," to about twenty persons including the deceased. After partaking of them they all became sick, and while under the influence of the "dhatura", the deceased it is further alleged, walked into the sea, and was drowned on the 21st ultimo.

The accused declined to make a statement.

His Worship committed the accused to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Excise Inspector J. Pereira charged one Wewoo Arjun with selling a grain and a half of cocaine, and with possessing three grains and a half without a license.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused was selling the drug when he was arrested. On his person being searched, more cocaine was found on him.

The accused pleaded guilty. He was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED OBSCENE BOOK.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Friday afternoon, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Khan Saheb Kavasji Petigara of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department charged Mr. Manilal Ichharam Desai, proprietor of the Gujerati Printing Press, with publishing a book entitled "Hamir Hath," which, it was alleged, contained obscene passages. Mr. Mirza, solicitor, defended the accused.

Khan Saheb Petigara applied for an adjournment.

Mr. Mirza said he had no objection to the case being adjourned.

The application was granted.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Mr. J. H. Tallman of Thoburn House, Merewether Road, reports the theft of his coat containing a gold watch and chain and a pair of glasses, collectively valued at Rs. 519, from his room.

Motilal Nagindas, an insurance clerk, residing on the second floor of a house in Borah Bazaar, reports the theft of jewellery, valued at Rs. 708, from a box in his room.

A NOTORIOUS PRISONER.

MAJOR PREISKER IN SAFE CUSTODY IN LUBLIN.

According to a "Central News" message the report that Major Preisker, the German commandant at Kalish, has been made prisoner by the Russians is confirmed. It is said that Major Preisker ordered the plundering, murdering, and outraging of inhabitants, male and female, which took place at Kalish. He is now imprisoned at Lublin.

The Russian authorities are strongly urged to hang him as a common criminal, after a public trial and evidence by witnesses, as it is declared that his violation of The Hague Convention would justify a refusal to treat him as a prisoner of war.

SANITARY SURVEYORS' CLASSES.

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

A Press Note issued by the Government of Bombay states as follows:—

The annual course of instruction in the Sanitary Surveyors' Class held in Bombay under the direction of the Executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality was brought to a close on the 25th June, 1914, and the examination of the students was held on the 10th, 11th and 13th of July, 1914. The course consisted of lectures and demonstrations given by the Executive Health Officer and his assistants, Drs. B. K. Goldsmith, and S. C. Hormasji, and by Dr. K. B. Shroff, Special Assistant Health Officer for Malaria, and Mr. N. Maughan, Deputy Executive Engineer for Drainage. The examination was conducted by Major F. H. G. Hutchinson, Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay, Mr. H. O. B. Shoubridge, Sanitary Engineer to Government, and Dr. J. A. Turner, Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality. The number of students who attended the lectures was 64 against 50 in the preceding year. Of this number, 12 were Government students (2 L. C. E., 1 B. E., 4 L. M. & S., 1 M. B., B. S. and 4 G. B. V. C.), and 52 were private students. Sixty-three students, inclusive of 7 ex-students of the previous year, were allowed this year to appear for the examination. Of this number 45 passed, subject to the approval of the Royal Sanitary Institute, London. The following is the list of successful candidates:—Messrs. Dinkar Vishwanath Gokhale, Jagannath Keshav Damle, B. M. Pethe, Cursetjee Edulji Surti, Abdul Wahid, S. H. Kulkarni, Nagendra Chandra Deb, B. K. Venkataramaiah, G. P. Parelkar, Bhimaji Balkrishna Deshpande, V. N. Kale, Fakirbukhsh, Mohamed Hayat Khan, Bhagat Singh, Kanaiyalal Sukal, Shivshankar K. Prabhasker, K. G. Joshi, Mono Ranjan Chakravarty, S. B. Malandkar, Hari Ganesh Phadke, A. D. Tathe, V. J. Mehta, Ushakanta Sirkar, P. Pallonji, Narayan Ramchandra Hardikar, Hari Dattatraya Kulkarni, J. B. Ounza, P. Krishnarao Kananji, A. U. Trivedi, Kadabe, Shanker Narayana, Rajani Mohan Deb, Rajendra Kumar Roy, Shivram Anant Joshi, L. P. Clarkson, J. G. Pathak, Waman Rao Salpekar, Ganpatrao, Beraj Mohon Gupta, V. A. Ranade, Fatick Chandra Ghoshal, Samuel Isaac Simon, T. K. Gopal Pillay, S. I. Sumanam, B. C. Gharpure and S. M. Bendre.

Among the successful candidates were 39 private and ex-students and the following 6 Government students, who will be awarded the usual scholarships after the decision of the Royal Sanitary Institute has been announced:—Messrs. Dinkar Vishwanath Gokhale, B.E., Cursetji Edalji Surti, L.M. & S., V. N. Kale, L.C.E., V. J. Mehta, L.M. & S., P. Pallonji, L.M. & S., and S. M. Bendre, L.C.E.

According to a Hyderabad correspondent Professor Jawahrmal Totiram Mansukhani M.A., who had gone to America for the degree of D. PH., and is said to have returned via Japan and British Columbia by the immigrant ship Komagata Maru along with his younger brother, is one of the persons arrested in connection with Budge Budge riot.

RAILWAY FATALITY.

COLLISION AT THUL GHAUT REVERSING STATION.

TEN KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED.

A fatal railway accident occurred near the Thul Ghaut reversing station on the G.I.P. Railway, on Thursday morning, when the rear portion of the first section of a goods train ascending the ghauts to proceed towards Igatpuri broke away, ran back, and collided with the second section of the train.

The accident occurred at about 8-15 in the morning and news of it was received later at the head office in Bombay, the telegram stating that about ten Indian employees were killed and about six injured.

Mr. W. Alexander, Deputy Traffic Manager and Mr. T. W. Bonner, Deputy Loco-superintendent left by a special train about half past ten for Kasara, from which place they commenced their operations to clear the line, which was blocked, and succeeded in getting a single line working by 2 p.m.

In the absence on the spot of the former officer, however, no steps were taken to issue a press message, and the news of the accident was not known in Bombay until very late on Thursday, when the up-trains began to arrive, considerably behind time.

On making further enquiries, it transpired that according to the usual practice, the goods train in question was divided into two parts at Kasara, and the first section had reached a considerable distance, when the second section left the station. As the train was a non-automatic one, the rear part of the first section broke away and ran back.

In the ordinary course this portion of the train would have gone into the catch siding, but on seeing it run back, one of the cabin pointsmen ran and turned the points to the main line, with the result that it collided with the ascending second section of the train. The impact was very great, and ten Indian employees were killed instantaneously including the *aghwallas* on the engines, while the drivers of both the engines, and a guard of one of them, who are all Europeans, were injured, though not very seriously. Several waggons were derailed and overturned, blocking the whole line.

As stated above, the officers of the company succeeded in getting single line working by 2 p.m., and they expected to have double line working by yesterday evening. The trains, however, were arriving in fairly good time yesterday, and it was stated that the postal expresses which left yesterday afternoon were not delayed.

Our representative was informed that this accident could not have happened in the case of a passenger train, every one of which is fitted with automatic brakes. If the van draw-bar of a passenger train broke, as was the case here (the bar of the second vehicle from the leading engine having broken), the train would come to a standstill. The railway officers would not say why this bar broke but the real cause will be ascertained in the inquiry which will be held later.

In reply to a further question our representative was told that every year more goods trains were being fitted with automatic brakes, but there were still many which were not so fitted.

IRISH HOME RULE.

THE LAST PHASE.

Liberals and Labour members thronged round Mr. Redmond and Mr. Dillon in the lobby yesterday (Sept. 18) afternoon, eager to shake hands with them and congratulate the Irish leaders on the passing of the Home Rule Bill, writes the Lobby Correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette." Mr. Dillon reminded me that the occasion was one also of congratulation for the Liberal Party, for it meant at last that barriers of the House of Lords had been thrown down. Ireland in winning her liberty, he said, had given a new charter of liberty to this country. It was the union of the two democracies that had consummated this great victory, "and I am proud to think," he said, "that the Irish people by their fidelity to Home Rule have assisted the British people to win their liberties. I feel it to be a double cause of congratulation that the winning of Home Rule should mean the overthrow of the last barrier against democratic government in England. It is the united struggle for Home Rule that has achieved this happy result. We may therefore feel proud to-day both in England and Ireland."

KAISER'S FOURTH SON WOUNDED.

A telegram from Berlin states that Prince August Wilhelm, the Kaiser's fourth son, was wounded during the battle of the Marne, being shot in the left arm. The German Emperor has bestowed upon him the decoration of the Iron Cross of the First Class.

According to a note in the current proceedings of the Indian Mining Association the new docks at Kidderpore will be of very gradual growth, being extended berth by berth as the trade expands and practically all the bustees from which a portion of the labour for the existing docks was formerly drawn, have been cleared and arrangements made for rehousing the coolies according to the requirements of their labour contractors.

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"O. T."

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Saturday, October 17, 1914.

"THAT QUEER BRITISH EMPIRE."

There has been going round the English press an amusing little *jeu d'esprit* from a Chicago paper, headed "That queer, queer British Empire." It expresses the wonderment of the foreign observer at the enthusiasm with which the various more or less discordant parts of the Empire are standing in with the Mother Country,—Ireland and India, South Africa and Canada, Crown Colonies, self-governing Dominions, and the Indian States. The American jester represents Ireland as asserting that she does not take back a single word that she has ever said in denunciation of England, but let England just show her where the enemy is that her boys may get at him! And the Dutch of South Africa, forgetting or forgiving the Boer campaign, pledge the Union in support of the Empire, while India, hinting that there are many things in the administration that will have to be looked into and remedied, offers with joy and pride her troops and money and personal service to the rulers. In times of peace, the American writer proceeds, there is plenty of grumbling and soreness against the English Government because of its stupidity, or hardness, or high handedness, but at a time like this nobody seems to remember a single grudge. That, he adds, is why he calls the British Empire a queer queer thing. And so it is. Germany, there seems no doubt, has believed that it was an altogether artificial and insecure structure, which must fall to pieces at the first real shock or strain. A general war, at all events, whether successful or unsuccessful, would make an end of British imperial power. What then, they ask, is to be made of the present manifestations of unity and loyalty? The serious side of the question raised humorously by the Chicago paper may be seen illustrated in a recent number of that important journal, the "Koelnische Zeitung," which has been deeply impressed, as no doubt all Germany has been, with the action of the South African Union. Discussing the position of General Botha and the policy of his Government, the Cologne paper says: "We have no reason to doubt that South Africa now, at least, so far as concerns its leaders, has decided to make common cause with England, and if this decision really springs from the depths of the popular will and the popular consciousness, we can only admire once more that quality in the English which we have never estimated lightly, their colonising genius." "We may reasonably express wonder," it goes on, "that the English should have succeeded so quickly in the process of Anglicising the country." Note the illuminating German blunder. Admiration is confessed of England's colonising genius, but it is assumed that, if success has been achieved in South Africa it can only have been as the result of a surprisingly quick process of making South Africa English,—the exact opposite of what has been happening. The British people know, (though they are apt to forget or deny it in times of peace and safety,) that it is only because our colonial system has allowed the fullest scope for colonial nationalism that the Mother Country is able to command the loyalty and support of the Dominions. And one thing is perfectly certain: no colonial empire could be kept together upon the basis of an Anglicising, or Prussianising, policy; but this is just the one thing which certain enemies of England, apparently, find it impossible to understand. But Ireland, as the American writer notes, is in it too. She is in it in the manner and to the extent we know, because at long last the Irish people have secured, not the actuality, but the virtual certainty, of self-government. And finally, India is in it for many and differing reasons. The colonising genius, to which the German paper pays tribute, has not been displayed in India as it has been in Canada and South Africa. India has been governed as a dependent, not as a daughter, nation; and in the administration of India there has not been any great display of sympathy with the national spirit or consciousness. But even in India England has to no inconsiderable extent applied the principle which has made her the one great colonising power of the modern world. Progress, as we all recognise in normal times, has been slow and imperfect, far slower indeed than it need have been. But progress there has been; the principle has been admitted and increasingly acted upon. And when all is said, there is no doubt in the mind of either prince or politician in India as to the virtues of England in the relation of Suzerain, by comparison with any other power in the world.

WHAT GERMANY BELIEVES.

It begins at last to be possible for us to form a notion of what the German people are thinking and feeling about the war, and about England's part in German newspapers are coming in; the wounded officers and privates are talking, more or less freely; the first batches of German prisoners have reached England and are expressing their astonishment at the experiences they have gone through and at what they find upon landing in that country. Moreover, large numbers of Americans have been arriving in England, and during mail week there arrived several hundreds of Englishwomen and girls, many of them governesses, who had been detained in various parts of Germany since the outbreak of war. It is worth while to note, first, that all these Englishwomen spoke of the kind and considerate treatment accorded to them in Germany. In some cases, of course, they had passed through trying times, but all agreed that the German officials and private persons whom they had encountered had behaved well,—not seldom, indeed, with great generosity. But what of the opinions and feeling prevalent among the mass of the German people and among the rank-and-file of the Army? Evidence as to what this is has been accumulating, and we are now able to understand what appear to be its main features. Take, for example, the mental condition of the Englishwomen just referred to. They expected, on coming to England, to find the country in extremity, the people starving, the working classes in revolt against the Government and against the continuance of the war. They were astonished to learn that Mr. John Burns had not made the speech reported in the German papers. They had not heard of the settlement of Ireland. They believed that recruiting for the Army was at a standstill. What these English people had been made to accept is, it would appear, typical of what is taken to be the truth from one end to the other of the German Empire. India, it is asserted, is in revolution. The Empire is breaking up. British industry is completely disorganised. A ruinous coal strike is in progress. The British Fleet has accomplished nothing, and is nowhere to be found. Prices are at famine rates. The Government is discredited, Sir Edward Grey stands alone, or with Mr. Winston Churchill, wholly at variance with the feeling of the nation. Some of the German prisoners are reported as being astonished beyond measure at the fighting qualities of the British, the success of their resistance and attack, the way they make use of the ground, the accuracy of their fire, and, not least, the reckless bravery of the officers in putting themselves in the forefront of the battle line. More tragic than this testimony are the confessions which appear to have been made by some of the German prisoners and wounded,—such as, that they were led into Belgium in the belief that they were repelling an invading army, and that the march to Paris would be a triumphal progress unchecked by any opposition worth considering. People in England, of course, cannot pretend that they are given much news of the war, or that they they have knowledge of what is actually happening over the almost immeasurable field of battle. But at least they have not been fed upon inventions and false hopes. Germany cannot much longer be kept in ignorance. When her armies are driven back to the frontier, the German people, for all that the Government can do, will learn the main facts in the course of a few days. What then? And what of the worship which, by all accounts, is rendered to the Kaiser by the multitude of his subjects?

Notes of the Day

The Komagata Enquiry.

As will be seen from a telegram appearing on Page 10 the Viceroy has taken the course which we expected, and which was advocated in these columns, and has appointed a Committee of Enquiry into the lamentable affair of the passengers of the Komagata Maru, which occurred at Budge Budge. The personnel of the Committee appears to us to be satisfactory. Sir William Vincent, who will preside is Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, and is a man who may be expected to see that the enquiry is conducted in a fair and thorough-going way. The Maharaja of Burdwan will bring valuable local experience and knowledge to bear, and the Sikh community will be represented by Sirdar Daljit Singh, while an official from each of the local Governments concerned is on the Committee. Pending the result of the Enquiry we trust that all comment on the affair will be suspended. We would only add a hope that, in order to secure that the Enquiry will be of a satisfactory and complete character, some encouragement will be offered to the Sikhs concerned to come forward as witnesses. To this end the action so foolishly taken by the Bengal Government in putting a reward of Rs. 1,000 on the head of Gurdit Singh should at once be cancelled.

English Woollen Trade Booming.

Had the manufacturing trade of Bombay been woollen goods and not cotton, instead of the semi-slump which exists there would probably just now have been a boom. In the English papers which arrived by yesterday's mail, we read that in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and particularly in what is known as the heavy district, the mills are working night and day on army orders for blankets, khaki cloth, etc.; and, even running the full twenty-four hours, they cannot cope with the demand. Khaki cannot be made quick enough, and the authorities are taking in its place hard-wearing rough serge, which is easier to manufacture and therefore can be turned out quicker than khaki. There is a tremendous demand for both khaki and blue serge and an even bigger one for blankets. So urgent is the need for these that in mail week buyers, acting on behalf of both the British and French Governments, purchased thick cloth which can be cut up into suitable pieces and used as a substitute. The boom in trade in most of the purely manufacturing towns in the country between Leeds, Braaford, Huddersfield and Halifax is such that, in addition to working the mills in two shifts night and day, the Factory Act regulations have been suspended to permit of women working overtime in at least one district.

The Recruiting Boom.

People in England seem to be getting rather tired of being told what are their duties at the present time by self-appointed mentors. "This nation has had about as much lecturing as is good for it," says Mr. Cunninghame German and the remark seems to be sound, adds the "Westminster." Many of the things that have been said of late, in parish magazines more particularly, with the good intention of drumming up recruits for the Army, would be not erroneously described as quite beside the mark. Why should anybody pretend that the response to Lord Kitchener's call for men has been otherwise than splendid? "There is to be a meeting in our village to-morrow night," writes a country correspondent to the "Westminster." "It comes much too late, for almost all the village lads have gone. The chauffeur of the only motor-car which plies for hire left on Monday. One of the neighbouring landed proprietors has parted with his last footman, promising to keep his place open for him till his return. The shop-keepers are asking their customers to carry their goods home themselves. There are no young men left to deliver them."

The New Slogan.

"These youths, the pick of the country-side," continues this correspondent, "go away very quietly. There is no flaunting of ribbons, and no public leavetaking, and no marching to the sound of music. Generally they are gone early in the morning, before the village is quite awake, and they choose the least frequented road to the place in which they are to undergo their prepartory training. The other day I found myself in a railway compartment which was filled with farm lads 'on the way to the Front,' after the necessary interval. They were all known to each other, and they were already expert in the singing of the remarkable Slogan which has lately been resounding on Belgian and French battlefields. There is a catching plaintiveness in 'It's a long, long way to Tipperary.' It may be assumed to have expelled 'The Girl I left Behind Me' for good and all. It is only the chorus that is sung. Then follows a rousing verse of 'God Save the King,' winding up with a cry of 'Are We Downhearted?' and the usual response."

German Methods of Colonisation.

Although Germany has acquired vast colonial possessions in Africa and other places she has not yet been able to make these colonies a success. This failure is the more glaring when contrasted with the British Colonies. The Germans as a race, the Prussians particularly, are firm believers in the mailed fist policy, and that is one of the reasons why they have so few friends anywhere. Among the German Colonies, Togoland, which was lately annexed by the British and French, is the only colony which pays its way. The Germans are great believers in force, as instanced by their treatment and policy towards the Hereros, who inflicted serious defeats on the Germans in the initial stages of their rising some years ago through sheer desperation. It is stated that the Germans have altogether spent nearly 100 millions on their colonies.

Christian Feelings Repudiated.

Mr. Dawson in "The Evolution of Modern Germany," which has now become a classic, quotes the following opinion of an official who was called upon by the Reichstag to give advice in regard to the labour difficulty in Africa:

The Hereros must be compelled to work, and to work without compensation and in return for their food only. Forced labour for years is only a just punishment, and at the same time it is the best method of training them. The feelings of Christianity and philanthropy, with which the missionaries work, must for the present be repudiated with all energy.

And in the same year (1904) General von Trotha followed the valuable advice so unctiously given by Herr Schlettwein, which culminated in the extermination of the Hereros. Many thousands of these inoffensive people were put to the sword, many sought refuge in the desert where they died of hunger, and to-day there are very few of them in existence in their own land. The blood-thirstiness of this General is set forth in the proclamation which he issued:

The Herero people must now leave the land. If it refuses I shall compel it with the gun. Within the German frontier every Herero, with or without weapon, with or without cattle, will be shot. I shall take charge of no more women and children, but shall drive them back to their people or let them be shot at.

Indian Salvationists in Germany.

A party of Indian members of the Salvation Army have returned from Germany, says "India" where they were on tour at the outbreak of hostilities. They had conducted meetings at 15 out of the 25 arranged centres, when there came news of war and they found themselves regarded as spies. According to their leader, "Major" Yudaviram, they were much embarrassed by the fact that one of the party, according to national custom, wore his hair in a long plait.

This greatly worried the German soldiers and policemen. They thought he was a women in disguise, and therefore must be a spy. Time after time we were landed in difficulty in consequence of this, and it was at last decided that he had better part with his plait. This he did very reluctantly.

The international character of the Salvation Army brought them through in the end, after several narrow escapes from imprisonment.

AMERICAN COTTON.

SURPLUS TO BE STORED IN STATE-LICENSED WAREHOUSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 15

Sir Charles Macara has received a cable from America stating that a movement has been started to take up and store in State-licensed warehouses in the south the surplus cotton of this year's crop, about five million bales. Warehouse receipts being made by legislation are absolutely good for cotton against all claims.

The Federal Reserve Board is encouraging the formation of a banking syndicate to advance a hundred and fifty million dollars on these receipts, on the basis of thirty dollars per bale, the cotton to be carried from one to two years.

WHAT IS LEFT OF THE CATHEDRAL.

A CITY OF CAVE DWELLERS.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

With the first light of the damp dawn there begins to stream along the road to Epernay such a procession of refugees from the city which has now endured five days' bombardment of constantly increasing severity as I have seen nowhere among all the countless miles of such dreary sights along which I have passed during these last weeks of scattered communities. Through the teeming rain along the muddy road, in the numbing cold of the early morning they came—the people of Reims of all classes and ages, some in their own carriages—no motor-cars, for the Germans had stolen all that the French Army had not requisitioned before—many in farm wagons, many more on foot, pushing perambulators or barrows, carrying hastily tied bundles, weary already, soaked with rain—for many had spent the night under the shelter of a few sacks in the wood by the roadside—dispirited—a sight to fill one with pity, these townspeople driven out by the wanton destruction of the enemy to tramp their way to shelter in the already overcrowded villages that lie around.

DEVASTATED STREETS.

Now turn the corner towards the cathedral. Here a shell has burst in the middle of the street, tearing a great hole in the pavement and sending splinters flying to smash every square inch of glass for 50 yards round—there are some boys sweeping it into tinkling heaps—and then there is the theatre, with holes in its scarred sides and not a window left, and next the fire station itself, which has been gutted from floor to ceiling, and in which a disconsolate and wounded fireman mounts guard over the wreckage.

And then you turn into cathedral square, and you are face to face with the greatest iniquity of all. There is not as much to see as one expected from the outside, for the towers and walls still stand, and the scars on their beautiful Gothic decoration caused by the German shells are not easily distinguished by the stranger's eye from those worn by the weather of 600 years. But the great doors yawn nakedly, for the old oak portals are entirely consumed.

In front of the cathedral lies a medley of half-burnt straw, dragged out while the fire was going on, and dozens of charred and blackened beams. I could not enter, for the deserted square was occupied by three French Territorial soldiers with orders to allow no one to go into the building, but through the open doors I could see a chaos of fallen rafters, overturned confessionals, charred and ruined woodwork. One of the towers, I was told, was injured, but so far as one could see at so cursory a view there should be a possibility of restoring the cathedral in time and at great cost. Some of the damage can never be atoned for. There is the great rose window in the west end, for instance, that was filled with wonderful amber-coloured glass. Not all of this has gone, happily, but there are holes in it that are sad to see.

£4,000,000 DAMAGE.

In Reims, £4,000,000 of damage has already been done by the Germans, including their requisitions, fines, and the destruction of the shells.

In addition to this General von Bulow even threatened the town with a further fine of £2,000,000 because two *parlementaires* (envoys)—one of them lives in the house in whose cellars I was hearing the story—who had been sent by the Germans to treat with the French for the evacuation of the city, did not return. When it was found that the French authoritise had compelled them to go to Epernay, however, and that their good faith was not in question, the fine was remitted.

GERMAN EXCESS.

DRUNKENNESS AND PLUNDER BY RETREATING TROOPS.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris wiring on September 18 states as follows:—

Many French and English wounded coming from Reims are passing through Noisy le Sec. During the last three days 1,500 German prisoners have been sent westwards. Another train loaded with German war material has arrived at Vincennes. It contained several guns and mitrailleuses mounted on automobiles, and aeroplane, ten vans, and much ammunition.

In their retreat the Germans destroyed what they were unable to take away, setting fire to the houses. Squads of men emptied shops and houses of goods, which were piled on carts. When outside the towns the officers shared the booty, leaving what they did not want to the men. This explains how the fields were strewn with wardrobes, pianos, and sideboards. The Germans seemed particularly fond of sacking chemists' shops and drinking tonic wine and syrups, often with deplorable results.

In the Marne the Germans consumed large quantities of champagne, especially at Epernay, where they drank to such an extent that when the French reoccupied the town they discovered many officers and soldiers drunk. A German colonel who had told the Mayor that the town would be German in a fortnight was found drunk beside a barrel.

Among the numerous offers of assistance from Indians received at the present crisis by the head of the Government perhaps the most extraordinary, says the "Civil and Military Gazette," is that of the wife of a stationmaster in Northern India who places the services of her three brothers at His Excellency's disposal. The three brothers are at present undergoing long terms of imprisonment in a neighbouring jail.

ALLIES' LINES EVER ADVANCING.

ANOTHER COSTLY GERMAN FAILURE.

RUSSIAN VICTORY NEAR WARSAW.

GERMANS COMPLETELY BEATEN.

DISASTER AT TRIESTE ARSENAL.

An official statement issued on the night of October 15th says the Allies have gained further at several points on the left wing north of the river Lys, where Estaires has been taken and also in the centre north and east of Rheims, where an advance of about two kilometres has meen made.

It is reported that the Russians have completely defeated the Germans north-west of Warsaw, and it is officially stated at Petrograd that the Austrians were defeated south of Przemsyl, the Russians capturing 500 men with several quickfirers. The Servian and Montenegrin forces are also said to have gained a complete victory over the Austrians at Tusla.

H. M. cruiser Yarmouth has sunk the Markomannia, and captured the Pontoporous, the two steamers which accompanied the Emden on her raid in the Bay of Bengal. Of the elusive Emden herself, however, there is still no news.

An unconfirmed report states that workmen have caused a fire at Trieste, destroying a Dreadnought which was in course of construction and damaging six destroyers. Later accounts from Venice describe the vessel as an armoured cruiser, which was to be launched on Monday. The authorities, fearing to trust the Italian workmen engaged Slavs, five thousand of whom were at work when the scaffolding caught fire. The ship was soon ablaze and toppled over. A writing in chalk was found saying "oppressed soon be free."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ADVANCE OF THE ALLIES.

FURTHER GAINS AT SEVERAL POINTS

PARIS, Oct. 16.

An official statement issued at eleven last night says there have been further gains to-day at several points namely on the left wing North of the river Lys where we have taken Estaires and also in the centre North and East of Rheims where we have advanced about two kilometers. Also, on the heights of the Meuse, in the Woevre to the South of St. Mihiel, and near Marcheville.

GERMANS OCCUPY BRUGES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 16.

The Germans occupied Bruges on Wednesday.

NOTABLE PROGRESS.

ALLIES GO FORWARD AT SEVERAL POINTS.

LONDON, Oct. 15, 4-25 p.m.

A Paris communique says that Germans from Antwerp have arrived in the Bruges and Thielt district. The enemy on our left evacuated the left bank of the river Lys.

The situation between La Bassee and the canal of Lys is stationary.

Our progress at Lens and between Arras and Albert is notable.

There is no change from the Somme to the Oise. The enemy is connonading without pushing an infantry attack.

We have advanced between the Oise and Meuse towards Craonne and the north of Prunay. We have taken many German trenches near Beine.

Our troops, after repelling on the night of the 13th attacks south-east of Verdun, progressed on the 14th south of the Verdon-Metz road.

The enemy's partial offensive at Ban de Sapt, near Saint Die, has been definitely arrested.

FRESH ASSAULT MADE

A COSTLY FAILURE

LONDON, Oct. 15, 3-35 p.m.

The eye-witness at headquarters says: The events of October 9th to 12th need little description. There has been the usual sporadic shelling, which has done little harm. The enemy on the night of the 10th made a fresh assault, supported by artillery, against their favourite spot—our line. It proved a costly failure. Our guns were used with great effect.

The eye-witness graphically describes the British lines as all zig-zag; sometimes east and west, sometimes north and south, jutting like promontories into the enemy's territory. "The enemy's lavish expenditure of life has never succeeded in driving us back."

HEALTH OF OUR ARMIES.

HIGHLY SATISFACTORY AT HOME AND ABROAD.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The Press Bureau says that the Medical Director-General reports that the health of the armies at home and abroad is highly satisfactory.

To ensure the maintenance of health, Earl Kitchener has established a Sanitary Committee at the War Office and sent a Director-General to the seat of war thoroughly to inspect the medical arrangements.

TYPHUS IN THE GERMAN LINES.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

It is reported in Paris that typhus has appeared in the German Lines.

French airmen have been ordered not to fly below six thousand feet in order to avoid infection.

TROOPS FROM ANTWERP MOVING WESTWARD.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 15, 3-10 p.m.

A great movement began to-day of German troops from Antwerp in a westerly direction.

WOUNDED BELGIAN SOLDIERS IN LONDON.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Five thousand wounded Belgian soldiers arrived at Dover yesterday.

THE NEW BELGIAN CAPITAL.

PARIS, Oct. 15.

Everywhere in France the Belgian Government is welcomed. The humblest citizen is proud of the honour to protect Belgium's archives.

THE RESISTLESS WAVE.

RUSSIAN VICTORY NEAR WARSAW.

COMPLETE GERMAN DEFEAT.

AUSTRIANS BEATEN SOUTH OF PRZEMYSL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Reports are current to the effect that the Russians have completely defeated the Germans north-west of Warsaw.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS SOUTH OF PRZEMSYL.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 15, 7 p.m.

It is officially stated that there is no change in the battles in East Prussia and on the Vistula.

"We defeated the Austrians south of Przemsyl, and captured seven officers and five hundred men with several quick-firers," the statement adds.

ANOTHER AUSTRIAN DEFEAT.

VICTORY OF SERBO-MONTENEGRIN FORCE.

CETINJE, Oct. 15.

The Servian and Montenegrin force yesterday gained a complete victory at Tusla. Details are lacking, but many Austrians were killed and captured.

OPERATIONS IN EASTERN THEATRE.

RUSSIAN CRITIC'S SUMMING-UP.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, Oct. 15.

A Russian military critic, summing up the situation, says: "In harmony with the fundamental principles of German tactics, the Austro-German advance which began on the 27th September was carried out by independent columns converging on a fixed date at a point where it was decided to deliver the decisive blow.

Till October 3rd, the German advance was rather a completion of strategic deployment than attack. This was apparently effected by October 3rd, when the main German forces occupied the Busk, Kielce, Petrikau, Lodz, Kalno front.

The left flank covered by the Germans based in Thorn, deployed to the right bank of the Vistula in Plock Government, in the district of Wloclaw and Rypin. The right flank was covered by the Austro-German troops from Cracow along the right bank of the Vistula.

The whole operations were evidently directed by the Kaiser in chief command. The Austrian troops were in the hands of the German General Staff. The central point of attack appears to be Warsaw.

Russia has chosen to fight on her own soil, even temporarily abandoning Lodz, thus depriving Germany of her network of railways and efficient motor transport.

GERMANY'S DIWINDLING AIR-FLEET.

ZEPPELIN CAPTURED BY COSSACKS NEAR WARSAW.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 15.

A patrol of Cossacks hidden in a wood near Warsaw brought down a Zeppelin flying low. The crew were not hurt. The Zeppelin has been taken to Warsaw.

AUSTRALIA'S GIFT TO BELGIUM.

LONDON, Oct. 15, 1-45 p.m.

The Commonwealth of Australia has voted a hundred-thousand sterling to Belgium in acknowledgment of its heroic services to mankind.

SPOILS OF ANTWERP.

BOOTY VALUED AT HALF A MILLION.

5,000 PRISONERS.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

German Headquarters state that between four and five thousand prisoners were captured at Antwerp. The booty included five hundred guns, quantities of ammunition and stores, automobiles and locomotives, four million kilogrammes of cereals, besides flour, coal, flax and wool, valued at half a million sterling. The Germans also secured much copper and silver, many cattle and an armoured train. There were no British or Belgian ships in harbour but thirty-seven German vessels, the engines of which had been destroyed.

AUSTRIAN NAVAL DISASTER.

TRIESTE ARSENAL ON FIRE.

DREADNOUGHT DESTROYED.

SIX DESTROYERS DAMAGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

An unconfirmed report is published that the workmen have caused a fire in the arsenal at Trieste, destroying a dreadnought which was in the course of construction and damaging six destroyers.

Later telegrams from Venice give circumstantial accounts of the burning of the Austrian armoured cruiser at the Trieste shipyard. The cruiser was due to be launched on Monday. The authorities fearing to trust the Italian workmen engaged Slavs, five thousand of whom were at work when the scaffolding caught fire. Soon the ship was ablaze and toppled over. A writing in chalk was found saying "Oppressed soon be free" and similar words. The military now occupy the dockyard.

Additional guards have been posted at Pola where there have been attempts at incendiarism.

THE RIFLE IN MODERN WARFARE.

TRENCHES PLACED OUT OF SIGHT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The Press Bureau states that an eye-witness says the point which might have caused astonishment to a visitor to our entrenchments is the evident indifference displayed to the provision for an extended field of frontal rifle-fire.

This is still desirable, if it can be obtained without the usually accompanying drawback of direct fire of hostile artillery, but experience has shown that a short field of fire is sufficient to beat back the enemy's infantry assaults, and by placing trenches on the reverse slope of the hill or behind the crest. It is often possible to gain shelter from the frontal fire of German guns.

The extent to which cross-fire of all kinds is employed is remarkable. Many localities and areas along the Aisne were not swept directly from works directly on their front, but were rendered untenable by rifle fire from neighbouring features or guns out of sight.

Indeed, it is difficult for troops to discover whence they are being fired at. There is a perpetual triangular duel in wooded country, in spite of aeroplanes and balloons. Smokeless powder has made the localisation and identification of targets supremely difficult.

REWARDS OFFERED TO FISHERMEN.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The Admiralty has offered fishing boats rewards up to a thousand pounds for information leading to the capture or destruction of the enemy's warships in the North Sea; also rewards up to two hundred sterling for information leading to the sighting and chasing of warships, even though the vessel be not destroyed.

THE NETHERLANDS.

SECOND WAR CREDIT OF 50 MILLION FLORINS PASSED.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The First Chamber has passed a second war credit of fifty million florins.

STIRRING SCENES AT PLYMOUTH.

GREAT RECEPTION FOR THE CANADIANS

LONDON, Oct. 15, 1-25 p.m.

Never has Plymouth witnessed such scenes as took place on the arrival of the Canadians. The great familiar liners, painted navy grey, attracted the entire population, who cheered throughout the day. Altogether it was an inspiring sight. The quays on the foreshore, and the hills were packed with spectators. First, the Highlanders arrived, and then a magnificent shipload of cavalry. Hitherto few have landed. The ships in the evening were ablaze with light. Music and merriment reigned, the people and troops contributing to patriotic demonstrations.

WHERE IS THE EMDEN?

ATTENDANT SHIPS ACCOUNTED FOR.

MARKOMANNIA SUNK.

PONTOPORUS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 15, 5-20 p.m.

The Admiralty announces that H. M. light cruiser Yarmouth has sunk the German liner Markomannia and captured the Greek steamer Pantoporos. Both these vessels previously accompanied the cruiser Edmen.

Sixty German prisoners were taken.

When the Emden started her exploits in the Bay of Bengal she was accompanied by the Markomannia, and the crews of the first two or three ships sunk were put on that vessel, prior to being transferred to the Kabinga. The Pontoporus, a Greek collier, was seized afterwards and her coal taken. Later, when the Emden paid her call at Madras the Markomannia was still with her, but not the Pontoporus, and still later when she sunk four ships of the Laccadives there was no mention of any companion ships.

The Markomannia was a steel screw steamer with a gross tonnage of 4,505. She was built for the Hamburg-Amerika line in 1911 by Irvine's of Hartlepool and was registered in Hamburg.

GERMAN WIRELESS SHIP CAPTURED.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The Commonwealth Government announces that the German vessel Comet has been captured near Rabaul, with a complete wireless station.

THE REFUGEES.

THOUSANDS ARRIVING IN ENGLAND DAILY.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Thousands of Belgian refugees arrived in London yesterday, exhausted and famished.

The boats from Flushing to Tilbury, and Ostend to Folkestone, are still running, each bringing 1,500 passengers per voyage.

Many came in trawlers.

CANADIAN TROOPS LAND AT PLYMOUTH.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The Canadians landed at Plymouth last night.

STRANGE SCENES AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Strange scenes are witnessed daily at the Bank of England, which is crowded with refugees, changing money. A coffee bar has been installed inside.

LANDSLIDE AT PANAMA.

PANAMA, Oct. 15.

A serious landslide has occurred at Culebra Cut, and all traffic is interrupted.

CASUALTY LISTS.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The following officers have been killed.

Lieut. Blackall-Simonds, South Wales Borderers; Capt. H. Helme, Loyal North Lancs.

DEFENCE OF ANTWERP.

2,000 WOUNDED LAND AT DOVER

LAHORE, Oct. 16.

The "C. and M. Gazette's" London correspondent cables:—London, Oct. 14.

An official Admiralty announcement mentions one Major of Marines killed and four officers wounded in the defence of Antwerp. The wounded from Antwerp landed at Dover yesterday. The "Morning Post" gives the number at 2,000 and adds that the men expressed regret that no heavy guns were sent with them, the naval guns arrived too late and were never mounted.

A Sub-Lieutenant returned from Antwerp states that British entry into the Dutch territory can only be attributed to the treachery of the guide.

WAR GAZETTEER.

BRUGES.—An ancient city of Belgium eight miles from the sea with which it is connected by a ship-canal to Zeebrugge. It is fourteen miles east of Ostend, with which, as also with Sluys and Ghent, it is connected by canal.

THIELT.—Eighteen miles south-east of Bruges.

ST. DIE.—In the Vosges, 50 miles south-east of Nancy.

LODZ.—The "Manchester of Poland" 46 miles south-west of Warsaw.

THORN.—In west Poland, on the right bank of the Vistula. One of the strongest fortresses in Prussian Poland.

WARSAW.—Capital of Russian Poland. It stands on the left bank of the Vistula, and is 330 miles east of Berlin.

THE VISTULA.—The great river of Poland It rises in Austrian Silesia and runs through Cracow, Warsaw, Plock, Lipno, Thorn, Kulm, Grandenz, and Danzig to the Baltic.

OUR INDIAN TROOPS.

REVELATION TO THE FRENCH.

AMAZED AT THEIR EFFICIENCY.

"IMPRESSIVE ENGINE OF WAR."

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 15.

The Viceroy has received the following telegram from the Secretary of State repeating information from a responsible source in France:—Arrival of Indian troops in France.—For obvious reasons it is impossible to give any details of the number of Indian troops who have already landed in France, or of their subsequent movement. It must be sufficient for the present to record the fact that they have had a most cordial welcome from the impressionable and warm-blooded population, who have evinced unbounded interest in this magnificent portion of the fighting strength of the British Empire, of whom they have hitherto practically known nothing.

The troops received an ovation marching through the city en route to the various well-situated camps. The arrangements which have been made, in conjunction with the French authorities, have conduced to the comfort and efficiency of the men in every respect. Both men and animals, appear fit and in good condition after the voyage. The casualties en route were limited to a few animals.

To judge from the comments of the local press the whole appearance, bearing and specially the equipment of our Indian troops is a revelation to the French. While having reason to believe implicitly in the courage and efficiency of their African troops, of whom there are constant drafts to be seen here, our Allies are ready to admit that in view of their other immense military preoccupations they have not succeeded in evolving from their African resources so impressive an engine of war as that which they now see arriving here from India. The behaviour of the men had been excellent.

Those who are not acquainted with them comment on their not evincing wonder and even consternation at their novel surroundings. This is, of course, ignorance of the leaven that has been working among our men since the days when China and South Africa threw open to them to comradeship-in-arms of the Empire overseas. The Indian soldier of to-day, while retaining every whit of the primitive warlike virtue and simple soldierly devotion that carried our arms to Kabul and Kandahar, is a man of the world and very much a soldier of the Empire.

The docks present a very busy and businesslike appearance, and from an inspection of the stores landed, and from the ease with which our home and Indian supply and transport arrangements are being co-ordinated, our troops should lack little that makes for comfort and efficiency.

It is interesting and reassuring to note that this place is capable of supplying much of what it was anticipated would have to be brought from India. For instance, *atta* was at once and successfully ground to sample in the local mills, and it is anticipated that the prices of supplies will be little more than when purchased locally in India.

INDIAN PRINCES.

HONORARY APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The following honorary appointments in the Army are gazetted:—

The Maharajah of Patiala to be Lieutenant-Colonel, the Maharajah of Idar to be Major, Rajkumar Hira Singh of Panna and the Maharajah of Jodhpur to be Lieutenants.

The following are honorary appointments to the Army during service with the Expeditionary Force:—

Shah Mirza Bey of Hyderabad Lancers to be Captain. Maharajah Kumar Hitendra Narayan of Cooch Behar, Maharaj Kumar Narain Singh of Tikari and Sirdar Jogendra Singh to be Lieutenants.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR SOLDIERS.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Princess Mary has opened a Fund to provide Christmas gifts for every soldier and sailor. Princess Mary suggests that the gifts should take the form of embossed boxes containing tobacco, cigarettes and pipes, while the Indian soldiers should get boxes of sweets.

LEEWARD ISLANDS AND THE WAR FUND.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The Leeward Islands have given four thousand sterling to the War Fund.

LONDON LETTER.

GENERAL DEARTH OF NEWS.

THE NAVAL DISASTERS

DESTRUCTION OF RHEIMS CATHEDRAL.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH.

SOLIDARITY OF BRITISH EMPIRE.

Our correspondent after complaining of the general dearth of news reviews the positions of the belligerents at the time the mail left and dwells on the comparative gains and losses of the Powers so far. He next refers to the first great naval disaster which Britain sustained in the loss of the Crossy, the Aboukir and the Hague. The destruction of Rheims Cathedral, the scandal and infamy of which are evoking world-wide protests, is then touched upon. Our correspondent dwells on the gross misrepresentation indulged in by German authorities. He then refers to Mr. Lloyd George's stirring speech at Queen's Hall, and the immense impetus given by it to recruiting in England. Our correspondent touches upon the solidarity of the British Empire and concludes that as a colonising power the virtues of England have been fully substantiated by the magnificent outburst of loyalty throughout the Empire.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 25.

This has been a week of almost insupportable tension. The battle of the Aisne has been going on for a fortnight, and, so far as the meagre and cautious reports enable us to judge, no result of importance has been achieved. Properly speaking, it is pointed out in the official dispatch published this morning, the stupendous conflict now in progress is not so much a battle as a state of siege, a bombardment renewed daily and continued with varying intensity, and varying slaughter, throughout the working hours. There seems no doubt that the enemy has the advantage of position, on the heights above the Aisne. Mr. Hilaire Belloc, in his weekly review of the war—by far the most notable thing of the kind being written in English—expresses the view that the German position is one of the strongest to be found in Western Europe, and this opinion is borne out by the failure, so far, of the Allies to dislodge them. We have to steel ourselves to face the position. The German retreat from Paris, which a fortnight ago had the appearance of a rout, has been transformed. The enemy is now seen to be entrenched with enormous strength, in a position which makes possible a continuous and most deadly bombardment of the French and British. He is frequently reinforced, and it seems not impossible that, despite the Russian pressure in the East, the losses suffered on the Aisne can still be made up without delay from the German reserves. What, meanwhile, of the Allies? Of the French we know next to nothing, and it would seem that the French public, which in the early stages of the fighting was rather liberally supplied with official bulletins, is now getting less news than we are. We have had, during the past few days, two lengthy dispatches from Sir John French's staff. Needless to say, they are composed with the greatest prudence and reserve. They give a general summary of the fighting down to the beginning of the present week, but in such guarded terms that it is impossible for the reader to form a judgment as to the state of affairs along the battle line. The most hopeful construction that can be put upon the bulletins is that the Allies have held their ground, at some points have gained a little way, and day after day have succeeded in repulsing the enemy's counter attacks. The weather has been beyond description trying. Days and nights of incessant rain have filled the trenches with water; the troops have often had to fight waist-deep, and, we are told, the infrequent glimpses of sunlight have not been sufficient to warm the long-suffering soldiers, soaked to the skin and chilled to the bone. Every account as it comes contains a tribute to the courage and good cheer of the men. "The British soldier," says Sir John French, in his latest dispatch. "is a difficult person to impress or depress, even by immense shells filled with high explosives which detonate with terrific violence and form craters large enough to act as graves for five horses." Under this indescribable ordeal, we are told, the troops remain cheery and imperturbable, though the tale of loss must be appalling. We know nothing of its extent. The posters of the afternoon papers, whenever news is scarce, fall back upon the reiteration of "Enormous German Losses," but we cannot console ourselves with any hope that the Allies are suffering comparatively little. Sir John French makes no disclosures. From time to time his dispatch-writer remarks that our losses are heavy, or "are not slight," but it is an ominous sign that in the first of the two dispatches of the week he did not commit himself to any estimate, and refrained even from asserting that the enemy was losing more heavily than the Allies. As the war goes on, and the struggle is maintained without slackening, the question will force itself more and more upon the mind of the warring nations: How long can they stand this? At what point will human nature begin to break down, refusing any longer to endure the frightful strain of bloodshed carried on by the infernal machinery of "scientific" warfare?

GAINS AND LOSSES.

We tell ourselves and one another from time to time that war is full of chances and must bring its calamities: we cannot hope, in the most fortunate circumstances, to escape reverses even on the sea. But such admonitions do not really go home. The ordinary Briton expects to keep on winning. Not for a moment can he envisage the possibility of a defeat, and the bare notion of England's suffering misfortunes of any moment on the sea is to him inconceivable. Yet this week has brought what is by far the most serious disaster suffered by the British Fleet within the memory of the living—the sinking of the Cressy and her two sister ships, all three named after famous English victories of the past. We have for the moment no success to put over against this really wonderful exploit of the German submarines, nor can we distil any material satisfaction out of the knowledge that two of the cruisers were torpedoed while they were standing by, engaged in the rescue of the crew of the Aboukir. This incident, with its swift tragedy, has brought out the splendid quality of the British navy men, exhibited alike in the victims and the survivors. But our sailors would be the last to refuse a tribute of admiration to the crews of the destroying submarines, hazarding an attack so far from their base against three giants of the British Fleet. The one incident of the week that we can name in partial comparison with it is the first raid of British airmen over German territory, with the object of damaging the Zeppelin sheds at Dusseldorf. This, with the accounts of the successful scouting work accomplished by French and British airmen in the battlefield, has done something to correct the impression, which had prevailed since the early days of the war, that Germany was miles ahead of her enemies in the use of air craft.

RHEIMS.

The special sensation of the week has been, of course, the destruction or partial destruction of Rheims cathedral. According to the first reports, the cathedral was in ruins, demolished beyond hope of restoration or repair. Later accounts, however, have corrected this. We are now told that that structure, though grievously devastated, is not actually in ruins, and that it may not be possible to preserve or restore it. But even if these modified reports are confirmed, they do not diminish the scandal and infamy of the event. The cathedral of Rheims is reckoned the crown of French Gothic architecture; there are not in Europe half a dozen buildings of the great period which produced its equal in value or beauty; and the place is hallowed as the national shrine of France. We need not wonder that a cry of rage and disgust has gone up from the civilised world. The German official explanations and apologies are contradictory. They suggested first that orders had been given to spare the cathedral; then, that its bombardment was due to military necessity, for the tower was being used by the French as an observation post for the artillery. Confronted by a result such as this, the military authorities are forced to find excuses; but it is not to be supposed that they will avail before the world. Perhaps it is most significant that the indignation of America should be no less pronounced than that of France. The Americans have no antiquities, either of arts or of social life. It is mainly to see and admire such things that they come to Europe; a Europe deprived of mediaeval glories would be to them no better than the holiday grounds of their own country. America, accordingly will not allow anyone to underestimate the loss to the world involved in the destruction of Rheims and Louvain. And yet there is a still greater horror of war, and of this war in particular the limitless ruin of homes and lives, a ruin which has already enveloped great parts of three or four countries and may soon spread over a whole continent.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ONCE MORE.

There are ironies without end in the England of these days, but none perhaps more curious than the irony of Mr. Lloyd George's position in the country. During the months before the crash he had not been particularly prominent, and there might have been some excuse for anybody's taking the view that he was failing somewhat into the background. In the early days of the war, when the fear was felt on behalf of the Government and the military authorities that the nation was not enthusiastic, a call was heard for Mr. Lloyd George. It was argued that he above all other was the man to take the platform and deliver speeches which should make the mass of the people understand why England was at war and what the struggle involved. The prevalence of this idea on the Ministerial side was natural enough, but when it came to the Tory papers sounding the call, people began to realise how completely the ordinary party divisions had been, for the time, obliterated. Weeks ago the "Observer" made an appeal to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to come out. It was an inspirating spectacle—Mr. Garvin hailing Mr. Lloyd George as the one man, with Lord Kitchener, capable of saving the Empire in the hour of supreme crisis. Well, Mr. Lloyd George was not the first to come out as national orator. That honour was reserved for Mr. Asquith, who by reason of the Guildhall speech, took a place to which he had not previously aspired. Mr. George's opportunity, however, was only delayed. On September 19, at Queen's Hall, he addressed a great gathering of London Welshmen, and, as his way is on such occasions, he achieved a speech which will take rank as the most complete expression of the view of the war held by the average Englishman.

For all his great gifts as a popular speaker, Mr. Lloyd George is not always happy. He can be laboured, and he can be cheap: but he can also, at times, hit the white with a certainty that is almost uncanny. He did it this time—in a brisk and rattling attack upon the German position, extraordinarily different in character and effect from the heavy artillery of the Prime Minister. The cable will have summarized the speech for you; but no summary can give any notion of the telling effect of Mr. Lloyd George's paragraphs—his statement of the Belgian case, pointed by a contrast with 1870; his brilliant illustration of the doctrine of "the scrap of paper"; the passage, highly imaginative, dealing with the little nations, and his denunciation of the diet of blood and iron. The speech made battalions of recruits, and was followed by the demand for the formation of a Welsh army corps. Mr. Lloyd George is at the moment probably the most successful of all recruiting agents, and his speech, scattered broadcast as a penny pamphlet, will not only act powerfully as an instrument in the creation of the new Army, but well, almost certainly, exert a wide and deep influence upon the temper of the British people in the prosecution of the war.

"THROUGH TERROR TO TRIUMPH."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer is always at the mercy of the feeling of the moment. He can never resist the temptation of a headline phrase. If one occurs to him as he is speaking, it must come out, no matter what the chances may be of mischief being made when the newspapers display it in big type across the page. There was one such phrase in last Saturday's speech: "It will be a long job. It will be a terrible war. But in the end we shall march through terror to triumph." Now, it is plain enough that when he used these last words Mr. Lloyd George was merely yielding to the momentary pleasure of speaking an alliterative sentence. He had, we may be sure, no notion in his mind of preaching a campaign of vengeance, and suggesting that the horrors inflicted by the German soldiery upon Belgium are to be repeated by the Allied troops upon the Rhein provinces and the cities of Saxony and Prussia. But this, we may be quite sure, is the precise interpretation that will be put upon the passage in Germany. Mr. Lloyd George will be quoted as underlining the most savage of cries for a war of extermination to Berlin. And the day may come when we, no less than Germany, will lament the fact that the words were ever used.

THE RIGHT OF VENGEANCE.

Rheims, the latest infamy, has inevitably strengthened the popular cry for reprisals to the uttermost. But it will be noted, as one of the most remarkable and gratifying pieces of evidence in regard to the temper of the French people, that there came instant declarations from several representative Frenchmen against the idea of retribution in kind. M. Anatole France, the foremost of French men of letters, in a letter to M. Gustave Herve's Socialist journal, says that France will show herself to the end formidable and magnanimous: "We will exact pitiless vengeance from these criminals; we will not soil our victory by any crime." And M. Herve himself, the famous pacificist who, after suffering imprisonment for his anti-militarist propaganda, is now serving with the colours, puts the duty of the finer vengeance, with characteristic flamboyance, thus:

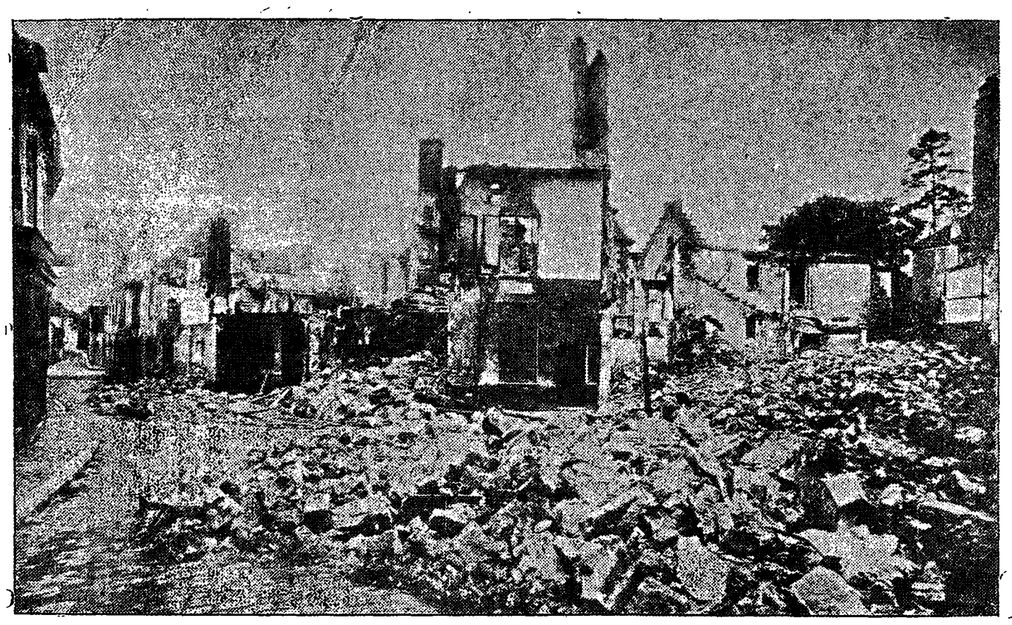
"I desire that when our armies are before Colonge our Commander-in-Chief shall warn our guns—our men need no such warning—that Cologne possesses a cathedral which is one of the seven wonders of the world, and that their mouths of steel must not touch it. I desire that our attitude in Germany shall be so different from that of the Germans in France that the very stones will recognise that our victory is a victory of civilisation."

"RATS IN A HOLE."

"Although we hoped the Navy would have a chance of settling the question with the German Fleet, yet if they did not come out and fight in time of war they would be dug out like rats in a hole." Mr Churchill was so ill-advised as to throw out this taunt in a speech at Liverpool on Monday. As if in answer to a provocation which was foolish enough to come from a speaker of less authority, we had within a few hours the astonishing and deadly exploit of the German submarines—an exploit which for daring and success has hardly been surpassed in modern naval warfare. The three cruisers destroyed were vessels of an old type, too, old and slow for positions in the line of battle. But they were of large size and were thoroughly serviceable, and it is futile to minimize the disaster. It has, beyond question, made a profound impression upon public feeling, and perhaps it is another sign of the gravity with which the war is being taken, and the continued absence of popular hysteria, that this amazing illustration of the power of the submarine has not produced anything approaching panic (or actual fear of invasion. The confidence of the British public in the sufficiency and invincibility of the Fleet is, apparently, something which nothing but a succession of calamities can impair. It might have been thought that the events of this week would have diminished in some slight degree the absolute sense of security. They have not done so; and yet it must be recognised that the feat of the Konigsberg in Zanzibar harbour, the successes of the Emden in the Bay of Bengal, and the sinking, with such swiftness and certainty, of the three cruisers, amount to a far from negligible week's work by the enemy at sea. The submarine, like the aeroplane, is an incalculable arm. Not many months have gone by since Sir Percy Scott affirmed his opinion that the submarine had to a large extent made the battleship obsolete. His warning was treated with scorn in almost every quarter; yet the tragedy of the Hook of Holland suggests that he may be, not only partially, but wholly right. It is altogether impossible to forecast the results of naval warfare. We do not know by direct experience the value of the battleship as a fighting machine. We have no means of estimating its power of survival. We cannot tell whether it can engage another battleship of equal weight without itself becoming a wreck. We do know that in certain circumstances it can be destroyed by the submarine, equipped with projectiles of unsuspected power. And the morrow may prove that it is no less at the mercy of an enemy's aerial fleet. In any event we should take to heart the grave lesson of the moment, and tell ourselves that it is just as stupid and infantile for us to liken the enemy's fleet to rats in a hole as it is for the Germans to speak of England as a frightened bully skulking behind her Navy.

With reference to its representation to the United Provinces Government, praying for the prohibition of *shikar* in Brijmandal, the British Indian Association has received a reply to the effect that the Lieutenant-Governor has carefully considered the petition and that a revised edition of the rules for the regulation of shooting in the Muttra district is now under issue, by which shooting is forbidden in certain areas with a claim to special sanctity.

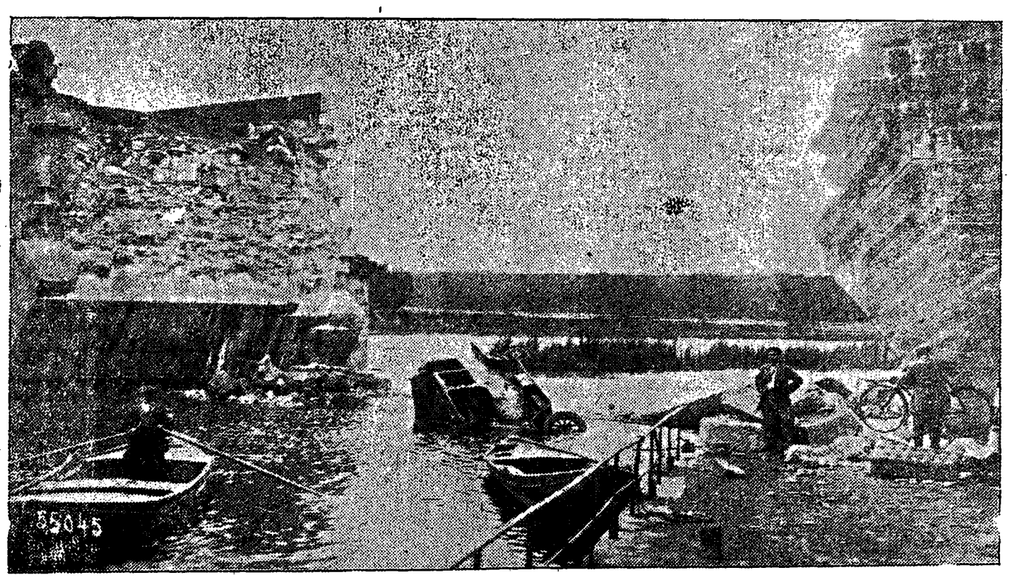
SCENE OF DESTRUCTION AT SENLIS.



Topical War Service.

This picture represents general scene in one of the streets of Senlis.

BRIDGE OF TRELFORT DESTROYED BY FRENCH.



Topical War Service.

In the water is a motor car under which was found a German Captain and Lieutenant of the Staff, who evidently were travelling at a great rate along the road, ignorant of the fact that the bridge had been blown up, and thus met their end.

"NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS"

GERMAN WAR SCRIP TENDERED

(Associated Press.)

From the Australian Papers.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

The Stock Exchange Committee has postponed the settlement of August, September and October consols' accounts and ordinary accounts from the middle of October till November 18th, and November consols' account to December. The Committee has also taken power to suspend the rules with reference to defaults. These steps are regarded as preliminary to a partial reopening of the Stock Exchange.

GOLD AND SILVER RESERVES.

PARIS, Oct. 5.

The Minister of War Mr. Ribot has announced the financial situation favourable, the gold reserve of the Bank of France amounts to £163,000,000 and the silver reserve £12,760,000. The Minister hopes to reopen the Paris Bourse simultaneously with the opening of the London Exchange.

GERMANY'S TRADE DEBTS TO ENGLAND

LONDON, Sept. 30.

The "Evening News" states:—It is estimated German firms' debts to English firms amount to sixty millions. It is suggested banks under Government guarantee should advance money on account until the end of the war, when the German Government should be made responsible for the collection and payment of the debts.

German firms owing money to Bradford exporters have estimated they are investing the amounts in the German war loan and sending scrip to Bradford as payment of trade debts. As Bradford exporters require a million and three quarters from Germany and Austria, the intimation has caused dismay.

The Germans have intimated they will not respect contracts made prior to the war. The Bradford Chamber of Commerce have resolved to ask the Government to relieve export merchants by advances against approved foreign trade debts to the extent of seventy-five per cent. of the total debts owing to the Bradford district. Including American, the debts are now estimated at six millions.

LABOUR PATRIOTISM.

MR. A. HENDERSON'S THREE SONS ENLIST

Mr Arthur Henderson, M.P., the acting chairman of the Labour Party, announced at an enthusiastic recruiting meeting at West Norwood during the mail week, that although throughout his public life he had ever stood for peace, the gravity of the present crisis was such that he had consented to his three sons joining the Honourable Artillery Company and volunteering for foreign service.

In the first place, he said, we wanted men; and, secondly, there must be throughout the country a spirit of determination and patriotism influenced by the noblest ideals.

SEIZURE OF JALUIT ISLAND BY JAPANESE NAVY.

The following telegram from Tokio has been received by the Japanese Consul-General in Calcutta:—A detachment of the Imperial Squadron, on the mission of annihilating the enemy's Fleet in the South Sea direction, arrived at the Jaluit Island, in the Marshall Archipelago, the island having been recognised to be one of the enemy's bases of operation. Our Naval Brigade landed there and destroyed the various military institutions and seized arms and ammunitions. The surrender of the enemy authorities was accepted by us. The Brigade, which met with no resistance during the action, rescued a Japanese subject imprisoned on the island, and released one British merchant vessel which had been detained there by force.

INDIA'S SPLENDID LOYALTY.

A correspondent writes in the "Madras Mail":—As a drop from the ocean of appreciation in England of India's splendid loyalty, I send the following extracts from letters received by the last Mail, which a commercial friend of mine has kindly allowed me to use. The senior partner of Peter Dawson, Ltd., Glasgow, writes:—

"We are all very proud of the splendid display of loyalty by our Indian subjects, and fully appreciate the help they will give us in prosecuting this war against the barbarians to a finish, and putting to an end for all time the ambitions of German militarism." Another letter, in referring to the war states:—"It must be within the scope of God's plan, and one can only pray that out of evil will come good, and that Europe may be thoroughly purged and emerge from the conflict a band of nations chastened and animated by humaner motives and loftier ideals. I, in common with other Britons, have noted with pride and gratitude the magnificent help which India has rendered to the Empire's cause; Native Rulers and soldiers have done grandly. Apparently, the Kaiser has counted on a deflection of Indian sentiment, but he has had a bitter disillusionment. Let us hope victory will crown the arms of the Allied Force, and that henceforth no nation will allow itself to be crushed by the military machine as the Germans have, to their own undoing."

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HIGH COURT.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

NOTICE.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Macleod will be the Vacation Judge during the ensuing Vacation, which commences on Wednesday, the 21st October 1914, and ends on Thursday, the 5th November 1914, both days inclusive.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Macleod will sit in the Insolvent Debtor's Court on Wednesday, the 21st October, 1914, and on Wednesday, the 4th November 1914.

Applications for urgent Chamber work should be made to the Undersigned, by giving at least 24 hours written notice, specifying therein the nature and urgency of the work.

By Order,
M. CONWAY,
Senior Judges Clerk, etc.
High Court, Bombay, 15th October 1914.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 7TH OF OCTOBER, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman
In the Division Court No. 53.
Suits for hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

132-14—Kanu H. & Co., Swami Ramanyacharya Nathumayacharya v. Purshotam Keshowji, Edg. G. W. & Co.
152-14—Vachha and Co, Merwanji Rustomji Mody v Anandrao Vishwanath Jayakar and anr, Little and Co.
233-13—Little and Co, Pranlal Kahandas v Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal and ors, Bhai K and G, Mulji and Tha.
461-14—Surajmal and Co, Jethalal Fulchand v Haridas Premji and ors, Purnanand and Co, Moti and D.
492-13—In person, Haribux Bilasari and ors v Ramgopal and anr, Payne and Co.
102-13—Malvi H M and R, Tribhowandas Narrandas Malvi v Abdullally Hakimji Pagdiwalla and ors, Vachha and Co.
193-14—Madhowji K & Ch Lakhabai v. Soonderbai widow Soonderdas & Co.
85-13—Motichand & D Harmukhrai Sundermal a firm v. Kunjlal Amichand
905-14—Nadirsha & D Ramchand Harichand a firm v. Thakurdas Khimraj a firm Tyabji D & Co.
1165-13—Malvi H M & R Satchedanand Atmaram v Ganpatrao Krishnarao & ors. Jah M & S. Nana H & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod
In the Division Court No. 43.
Chamber matters for Disposal.

453-12—Motuchand & D Meghji Heerji v. Hansraj Hirji & ors., 12-10-14.
453-12—Motechand & D Meghji Heerji v. Hansraj Hirji & ors., 12-10-14.
In Re Bill of cost due by Sulleman Hassain Soudagar—Ardeshir H D & Co. Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinsha & Co. Applicants v. Sulleman Hassain Soudagar Respondent, 12-10-14.
In Re Indian Co.'s Act VI of 1882—Daphtary F & D In Re The Indian Specie Bank Ltd. (in liquidation) v. M. C. Sethna Petitioner Little & Co. for reverse of taxation.
401-11—Little & Co. The Indian Specie Bank Ltd. (in liquidation) v. Syed Sirdar Ali Khan & ors. Daphtary F & D for revies.
863-12—Wadia G & Co. Fulchand Premji a firm v. Khaunsa Haji Jan Mahomed Edgelow G W & Co., 10-9-12.
In Re Indian Co.'s Act VI of 1882—Matubhai J & M In Re The Bombay Banking Co. Ltd. (in liquidation) v B. N. Lang Official Liquidator Malvi H M & R Regh N & Co. Mulji & Tha Daph F & D Judah & S Captain & V Chatnis W & K Amin & D Dhanji & B Shroff W & D Jehangir S M Hiralal, 19-9-14.
In Re Indian Co.'s Act VI of 1882—Matubhai J & M In Re The Bombay Banking Co. Ltd. (in liquidation v) B N Lang Official Liquidator Malvi H M & R Ragh N & Co Mulji & Tha Daph, F & D Judeh & S Captain & V Chitnis M & K Amin & D Dhanjishaw & B Shroff W & D Jehangir S M & Hiralal, 19-9-14.
360-11—Mehta D & Lalji Chimabai widow v. Dhulla Ruppa & ors. Jehangir M & Somji, 29-9-14.
813-14—Raghavayya & Co. Madhowrao N C Kant Modi Anandibai widow & anr. v. Khanderao L & M 29-9-14.
O S 802-14—J A Valles Roger Mathias De Silva v. Roque Stephin Fareira, 2-10-14.
O O 1082-14—Patell & Eziel Sahebram Surajmal a firm v. Khunchand Raghunath, 3-10-14.
197-12—Jehangir Shroff Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy v. Essaji & ors. Payne & Co., 8-10-14.
In Re Indian Arbitration Act 9 of 1899 & in Re Suit No. 863-12—Edgelow G M & Co. Khaunsa Haji Jan Mahomed Petitioner v. Fulchand Premji a firm Respondents Wadia G & Co., 8-10-14.
637-14—Dastur & Co Jamnabai widow v. Arjun Khimji & anr. Tyabji W & Co. 9-10-14.
1039-14—Bhai K & Gir Shamcarebai widow v. Pranjiwandas Kaledas & ors. Mehta D & Lalji, 12-10-14.

Petition for hearing.

In Re Indian Co.'s Act VI of 1882—Matubhai J & M In Re The Bombay Banking Co. Ltd. ((in liquidation) B. N. Lang Official Liquidator.
For Consent Decree.
181-14—Tyabji D & Co. Bai Nuthabai widow & ors. v. Ramdas Kanji and anr. Madh. K & C.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.
Long Causes.

570-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, Poonamchand Tulsiram v Nemchand Dayabhai, Jamsetji R and D.
707-14—Motichand and D, Datoo Maruti v Eknath Shivram, Manecklal and Co.
755-14—Payne and Co, Chaturbhuj Narayenji v Manilal Manecklal, Hiralal and Co.
757-14—Purnanand and Co, Jeram Hansraj v Surajbhai Morarji, Madhowji K and C, For postponement.
758-14—Purnanand and Co, Jeram Hansraj v Surajbhai Morarji and anr, Madhowji K and C, M B Chothia, For postponement.
202-14—Khand L and M, Krishnarao Moreshwar Ajukya v Anandrao Wishwanath Jaiker, Jeh M and S.
638-14—Dubash and Co, Ganpat Govindrao v Yemnabai widow and ors, Daph F and D, D J Mantri.
687-13—Ragh N and Co, Fritz Schleicher v Anupram Haribhai Travadi, Amin and D.
500-14—Tyabji D and Co, Raja Gokaldas Jiwandas a firm v Ram Kisson Deoshankar and ors, Jam E and D.
805-14—Chitnis M and K, Mahadeo Ganoji Bhonsley v Jamnabai widow and anr, D J Mantri, Jeh M and S.
674-14—Madhowji K and Ch, Jaynarayan Buldeodas Daga v Birdichand Ramdatt and ors, Ard H D and Co.
779-14—Mehta D and L, Lannubai widow Parwatibai widow and anr, H and Co, Jeh S M and H.
790-14—Jehangir S M and H, Shaik Su Shaik Abdul Kadar Hatokar v Alli Shaik Ismail Hatokar, M thia.
794-14—C P D'Cunha, Harichandra Dharmaji v Chintamon Dharmaji and anr, Amin and Desai.
813-14—Khand L and M, Madhowrao Nilkant Modi v Aanandibai widow and anr, M B Chothia, Ragh N and Co.
700-14—Captain and V, Jethabhai Hirji v Bharmal Dewsey, Manecklal and

CHARGES AGAINST A BARRISTER

SUSPENDED FOR TWO YEARS.

ALL CHARGES ESTABLISHED.

Judgment was delivered by the Special Bench consisting of the Hon. the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Davar & Mr. Justice Hayward in the matter in which Mr. Pestonji Cursetji Tarapore, Bar-at-Law and Advocate of the Bombay High Court, was charged at the instance of the Advocate-General with grossly improper conduct in respect of a suit Dadabhai Alu vs. Bomanji, heard and decided by him in his capacity as Sar Nyagadhish (Judge) of the Jowhar State, was called upon to show cause why he should not be dealt with under the Disciplinary Jurisdiction vested in the High Court.

At the hearing the Hon. Mr. Jardine appeared for the Advocate-General.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad with Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for Mr. P. C. Tarapore.

After reviewing the facts of the case, reports of which had already appeared in our previous issues, their Lordships held that all the charges alleged against Tarapore were established and ordered that his name be removed from the list of advocates of the Bombay High Court for a period of two years. After two years the respondent to make an application to be re-admitted as an Advocate.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Davar delivered separate Judgments. Mr. Justice Hayward concurred.

TRAFALGAR DAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In this time of trial for the Empire as a whole the Navy League is proud to be in the position to appeal with confidence and hope for the befitting celebration in the Indian Empire of our great National Festival, Trafalgar Day, which falls due on Wednesday, the 21st of October.

The British Navy has been doing its great work silently and patiently, and everyone now recognises that the continuous struggle maintained by the Navy League for over 20 years to secure our supremacy of the Seas when the crucial moment arrived, has been more than justified. No greater tribute can be paid to the propaganda of the Navy League than that at the present moment the Seas are open, British trade and commerce with friendly and neutral nations are proceeding almost without interruption, and the food supply as well as the raw materials of the industries of the people of the Empire are completely safe-guarded. To quote Admiral Mahan the policy initiated by Lord Nelson when "his far distant storm beaten ships upon which the Grand Army never looked stood between it and the dominion of the World" is again being enacted to-day by the British Navy.

The enthusiasm, patience and loyalty of the man of the Fleet is beyond praise and the efficiency of both material and personal leaves nothing to be desired.

The memory of Nelson recalls all that is best in British naval tradition and the commemoration of his great victory at Trafalgar will continue to exercise a powerful influence upon the minds of the people of the whole Empire.

And in the full conviction of the justice of our cause, with implicit belief in the capacity of our sailors and our soldiers, with unwavering loyalty to our Allies, will this Great Empire once more secure under God that unqualified victory which shall guarantee unto all time the advance of civilization and the peace of the world.

Finally, it is sincerely to be desired that in the Indian Empire we may celebrate Wednesday, the 21st instant, in a befitting manner by public meetings, school demonstrations, and the decoration of buildings by flags and mottoes.

By such means Trafalgar Day will this year be raised to the position of a Great National Naval Festival.—Yours faithfully,

A. M. REITH.
F. G. B. HAWKINS.
Joint Hon. Secretaries,
Navy League, Bombay Branch.
Bombay, October 16.

MEDICAL MEN WANTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, October 16.

The "Pioneer" understands that in view of the heavy medical demands at present, local Governments have been warned that those Superintendents of Jails who belong to the Indian Medical Service will probably have to be surrendered.

The Government of India are addressing the Secretary of State regarding the legislation necessary for the creation of a bureau to supervise the recruitment of labour for Assam and other connected matters.

A PATRIOTIC POSTMAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 16.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" publishes a translation of a letter of a Hindu postman of the Lahore General Post Office, who has offered rupees two monthly from his pay to the Imperial Relief Fund till the Germans are defeated.

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Call for it at any refreshment place: They all know it.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

APPEALS AGAINST DEATH SENTENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Oct. 16.

Appeals against the sentence of death passed by Mr. Harrison, Additional Sessions Judge, Delhi, have been filed in the Punjab Chief Court in the cases of Balmokand, Amir Chand and Abad Behari, accused in the Delhi Conspiracy Case. As the appeals were unaccompanied by copies of the lower courts' judgment, they have been returned to the counsel for presentation when copies are available.

BOGUS CHEQUES.

EUROPEAN SENT TO PRISON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 16.

In the Egmore Court, yesterday, Mr. F. D. Bird delivered judgment in the case against Penn Simkins, who was charged with cheating in respect of cheques issued by the accused with knowledge that there was no money in the bank.

His Worship, after briefly dwelling on several aspects of the case, came to the conclusion that the accused had been clearly guilty of attempting to cheat, and it was necessary that the public should be protected against men like the accused, who went about issuing cheques knowing that they would be dishonored. The accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

OPENINGS FOR INDIAN TRADE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 16.

Mr. A. C. McWatters has been placed on special duty in the department of Commercial Intelligence, and will assist the Director-General of the department in his enquiries regarding openings for Indian trades and industries.

FORECAST OF BURMA RICE CROP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 16.

The first provincial forecast of rice crop for 1913-14 shews that 10,176,203 acres under cultivation against 10,081,261 acres last year or an increase of 94,942 acres. Speaking generally the rice crop of the province promises well despite serious floods in parts of Burma.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF ARMS.

ACCUSED FINED RS. 15.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 16.

G. H. Christy who was arrested on Wednesday under the Arms Act was yesterday sentenced by the District Magistrate to a fine of Rs. 15 his Worship taking into consideration the fact that no illicit use had been made by the accused of the weapons seized by the police.

THE NEW JAPANESE CONSUL-GERENAL.

An acquisition to Calcutta diplomatic circles has recently been made in the person of Mr. J. Shinobu, the new Consul-General of Japan, says a Calcutta contemporary. After a brilliant school and college career, Mr. Shinobu entered on diplomatic work some thirteen years ago. After holding various small posts in Korea and America, he became Consul in Manchuria in 1903. Mr. Shinobu went to Europe in 1909 to the Vienna Embassy, where he was First Secretary till 1913. He then became charge-d'affaires at The Hague. After a short holiday in Japan, Mr. Shinobu was appointed to Calcutta, and arrived last month.

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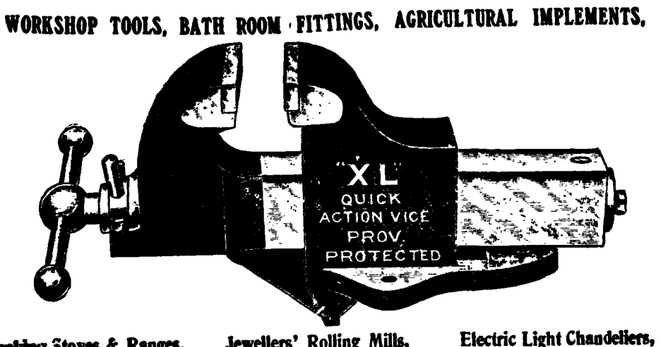

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of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus-bearing elements, which go to repair and build up broken-down cell life and vitality.

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AMRUTANJAN (Regd.
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It gives you instantaneous relief, soothes, comforts and heals you from pain. Restores beauty, joy and peace. Brings back the sweet face of youth and a smiling look. Avoid useless drugs and good-for-nothing pain cures. Make a note that you should either get AMRUTANJAN or not get other preparations which flood the Market. Price per bottle ans. 8 only. With beautiful Tin.
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PRICE LIST FREE
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BUDGE-BUDGE RIOT.

VICEROY APPOINTS COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

TO ASSEMBLE IN CALCUTTA AT ONCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 16.

A Press communique states:—The Viceroy has learnt with extreme regret of the occurrence at Budge Budge, near Calcutta, on 29th September of a serious affray in which lives were lost and injuries caused among the officers of the Government on the one hand and certain passengers returning from British Columbia by the steamship Komagata Maru on the other. One European and two Indians, unconnected with the disturbance, were also unfortunately killed in the course of the firing which ensued. In view of the regrettable loss of life which has occurred and of the fact that matters are involved which concern the two local Governments of Bengal and the Punjab, His Excellency has decided with the concurrence of the Governor in Council of Bengal and the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab to appoint a committee to enquire into the circumstances connected with the voyage of the Komagata Maru to British Columbia, its return to British India, the riot at Budge Budge, and subsequent arrest of those concerned and to report to the Government of India thereon.

PERSONNEL OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Komagata Maru committee will be presided over by Hon. Sir W. Vincent and will be composed of the Hon. Maharaja Dhiraja Bijoy Chand Mahtab of Burdwan, the Hon. Mr. Fagan (Punjab), Sirdar Daljit Singh and Mr. H. Walmsley (Bengal)). The committee will assemble in Calcutta at once.

HAVOC BY WILD BEASTS

Fewer people in India were killed by wild animals and more by snakes last year than in the previous twelve months. Amongst wild animals, tigers were, as usual, the most destructive beasts, and the depredations of two man-eaters in Sambalpur caused considerable havoc. In the United Provinces a man-eater, which was responsible for no less than forty deaths, was destroyed. As regards snakes, decreases are noticed in the North-West Frontier Province and Burma and, as in 1912, Coorg returned only one death. In Bombay the introduction of special remedial measures is being considered for the extermination of snakes in the Ratnagiri District, which has an unenviable notoriety in the Presidency. In this respect Sir Lauder Brunton's lancets are reported to have effected a fair number of cures in cases in which they were used, but, as on previous occasions, the information furnished in these reports does not justify any definite conclusions as to the efficacy of this method of treatment. The total number of cattle deaths was 94,000, a slight decrease from the figures for 1912.

ELEPHANT CATCHING IN MYSORE.

The results of the khedda operations conducted in the Kakankote forests on the occasion of the visit to Mysore of his Excellency Lord Hardinge in November last have been published. Of the four drives, only the first was unsuccessful and the third was witnessed by his Excellency and the other guests of his Highness on the 9th November. In all 108 elephants were captured and a calf was born in captivity. Of these, 32 are said to have died, 7 were reserved for departmental purposes, 4 given away as presents and the remaining 36 were put up for sale. The prices realised both individually and collectively were very favourable, the average for an animal being Rs. 1,905 against Rs. 1,762 on the last occasion. A sum of Rs. 75,000 had been at first provided for these operations but this had to be eventually raised to Rs. 1,10,000 in view of the unexpectedly large capture. The actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,09,550 and the realizations to Rs. 1,35,635 leaving a surplus of Rs. 26,085.

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Minimum investment with Maximum of Profit. Latest experience Tables of Premia.
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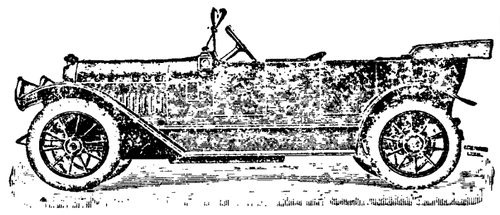

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The most successful Car in 1912 and 1913. Watch it during 1914
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GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
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WAR SERVICE EQUIPMENT.

NOTE.—NAVAL and MILITARY OFFICERS AND MEN proceeding on WAR SERVICE are offered a special discount of 20 per cent. on our usual prices on WATCHES.

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THE CAMPAIGN WATCH.

We have been suppliers of watches for use in time of war for the past half century nearly, and it is back to The Afghan War that we can trace our name as being the original suppliers of The Campaign Pocket Watch. A strong, durable and accurate marker of time, whose name other dealers have since thought fit to borrow, thus sincerely flattering us.

Price of our original Campaign Watch is, Nickel Rs. 25; Silver, Crystal face, Rs. 35; Hunting or Half-hunting, Rs 45. Gold Rs. 200. Half-hunting, Rs. 225; Hunting, Rs. 235.

MILITARY MODEL WRIST WATCH.

The best handy timekeeper for Officers, of all grades when on active service is The Military Model Wrist Watch. Round in shape and protected by a leather wristlet, it can be referred to quickly, and unlike the Fancy Wristlet Watches which sit on straps and are ornamentally suitable for private life, this model is essentially strong and it is impermeable to rain, dust or perspiration which attacks the polished steel parts. The ordinary wrist watches are quite suitable for District work but The Military Model is THE WATCH for WAR use being DURABLE and ACCURATE under extreme climatic conditions.

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19th Sunday after Trinity, 18th Oct.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins, 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral)—Agutter in G.; Hymns 425, 433, 322, 543; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Canticles—Walmsley in C.; Hymns 425, 243, 274; Collections for Harbour Mission; Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m., Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesday Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain—Rev. H. Martindale, 8 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. H. Martindale.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6.30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson, Rev. T. W. Sharpley, Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. L. Hari, 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collection for Church expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujerati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a.m. Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill. There will be no service until further notice.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy: Rev. R. C. V. Hodge. 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral) 5-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain (Vacant.) 9-45 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m. Evening Service and Sermon. Week days: 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6.30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English), 7.30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzarati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi.)

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chaplain: Rev. H. Martindale. 11 a.m., Matins and Holy Communion.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5.30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's Mazagon—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearce. 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist with Hymns; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon Alms for the Poor.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort—Chaplain: The Rev. R. E. Lee, M.A., B. D. 9-30 a.m., Joint Service with United Free Church; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. Praise:—Psalm 166 (Kilmarock), Hymns 52, 272, 122, 559.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray, M.A.—9.30 a.m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; Preacher: Rev. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Back Road.—9 a.m., Morning Service (Marathi). Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe; 6.30 p.m., Evening Service (English).

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor: Rev. W. E. Bancroft. 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-45 a.m., Morning Service; 6.30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-45 p.m. Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, M.A.—11 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner; 6.30 p.m. Evening Service.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a.m., Morning Service; Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; Preacher: Rev. W. W. Thomas; 5 p.m. Sunday School.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service; Preacher; G. Bennett Esq.; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Preacher, Rev. Frank Hart; 5 p.m., Sunday School.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office) Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. Mr. A. E. Hubbard. 9 a.m., Morning Service, Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. A. E. Hubbard; Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m. Bible Classes for young people, from 5-30 to 6-15 p.m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla—Pastor: Rev. John Malelu. 9 a.m., Sunday School, 10 a.m. Sunday School Teachers' Class; 3.15 p.m. Gospel Spreading Society; 4-30 p.m. Afternoon Service; 5-45 p.m. English Service. Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie. Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Mone.—7 and 8.30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m. 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J.—6.30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 9-30 a.m., and 6 p.m. Week days 6-15 a.m., and 6-45 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla, Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass: 5.30, 7, and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Acting Vicar: Rev. J. J. Dias, Sunday Services. Low Masses at 5.30, 7-30 a.m., 9. a.m., Evening Service 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses 6-30 and 7.30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m. Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Barrow's Lane), Girgaum Road—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinha 5, 5-30, 6.30, 7.30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain Rev. D. Remedious.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m., (Children's Mass); 8-30, 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's Colaba)—Chaplain: Rev. Fr. F. Hillenkamp, S. J., Sunday, 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

Chapel.—Our Lady of Seven Dolours.—New Sonapur. Chaplain Rev. Daniel Fernandes.—7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays 6 and 8 a.m., with Benetion of Blessed Sacrament.

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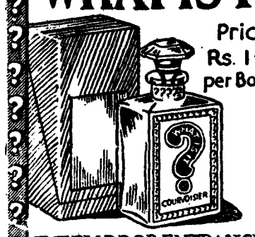

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WHOLESALE PRICES FOR RICE.

Description of Rice.

Special Moti Mill (Jungle), from Rs. 8-4-0 to 8-10-0, rate per bag of 6 maunds. (168lbs.)

Burma Special.—Rangoon Special, Bassein Special, Akyab Special, Moulmein Special, Moulmein Puchhad, Rs. 8-10-0 to 9-2-0.

Burma Small Mill:—Small Mill. Bassein Small Mill, Port Kali, Larun (Ordinary), Butko, Rs. 9-0-0 to 9-8-0.

Burma Fine:—Larun (Superior quality) Bassein (kani), Mill chhad, Rs 9-8-0 to 10-0-0.

Mill Sugandhi, Rs. 10-6-0 to 10-12-0.

Mandalay, Singapuri, Rs. 11-0-0 to 12-0-0.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR GRAIN.

Description of Grain.	Rate per Candy of 8 Pharas by measurement
Jowari—	
Sholapuri	Rs. 25 to 25-8-0
White	„ 32
Bajri—	
Gogari	„ 50
Khandesh (Good) ...	„ 36
Khandesh (Medium).	„ 32
Lassangam	„ 40 to 42
Wheat—	
Khandwa (Best)	„ 58 to 61
Khandwa (Common).	„ 54 to 57
Pissi (Fine Sharbati)	„ 46 to 47
Pissi (Common)	„ 43 to 44
Gram—	
Jambusari	„ 44
Yellow	„ 39 to 40
Red.	„ 36 to 37
Math	„ 36 to 37
Urad	„ 39 to 40
Jav (Barley) by measurement.	„ 28 to 29
by weight	„ 34 to 35
Oat by weight	„ 30
Moong	„ 39 to 40

RETAIL PRICES FOR RICE.

Rangoon—

Lower quality, annas 5 per pylee.

Moti Mill Malwa, higher quality, up to annas 6½ per pylee according to quality.

Jeera Sal (Panvel), annas 7 per pylee.

Higher rates according to quality up to annas 9 per pylee.

Kalyani (Bhiwandi), best quality, annas 10 per pylee.

Pucca Dawoodkhani, annas 9 per pylee.

RETAIL PRICES FOR GRAIN.

Tur Dal—

(Without oil) Lowest quality, annas 5½ per pylee.

Superior quality, oiled, up to annas 8 according to quality.

Wheat (Pisi), annas 5½ to 6 per pylee.

Wheat (Khandwa), annas 7½ to 8 per pylee.

Bajri (Khandesh, Karachi and Punjab) annas 5 per pylee.

Bajri, (Ghogari), (Etawa), annas 7 per pylee.

Gram (red), annas 5 per pylee.

N.B.—Rates for fractions of pylees to be fixed proportionately.

PRICES FOR FLOUR.

Superior Quality.

Per bag of seven maunds (196lbs.).

Per maund of 28lbs.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Superfine	16 0 0	2 5 0
Household	15 4 0	2 4 0
Export	15 0 0	2 3 0

Inferior quality.

Union Mill.

Per bag of seven maunds

	Rs. a. p.
Fine Bazar	14 12 0
Shop No. 2	14 4 0
Shop No. 4	13 8 0
Shop No. 5	10 4 0

Jumna Flour Mill.

Per bag of seven maunds

	Rs. a. p.
Fine Bazar	13 12 0
Atta	12 8 0

Bombay Flour Mill.

	Per bag of seven maunds. Rs. a. p.	Per maund Rs. a. p.
Shop No. 4 ...	12 12 0	1 13 6
Shop No. 2 ...	9 8 0	1 9

Wallace Flour Mill.

	Per bag of seven maunds
Rough Bazar	14 8 0
Shop No. 4	13 8 0
Shop No. 3	12 8 0
Shop No. 5	10 0 0 (163lbs)

	Per bag of seven maunds. Rs. a. p.	Per maund Rs. a. p.
Chaki quality No. 1	14 4 0	2 0 6
Chaki quality No. 2	14 0 0	2 0 0
Atta (Blue Mark)	13 0 0	1 14 0
Atta (Red Mark)	12 8 0 to 14 8 0	1 12 0 to 2 1 0

Milll Bran—Rs. 1-2-0 to Rs. 1-3-0 per maund.

Chaki Bran.—Rs. 1-0-0 per maund.

Rice Flour.

	Per maund Rs. a. p.	Per bag. Rs. a. p.
No. 1	1 10 0	11 10
No. 2	1 9 0	11 3 0
No 3	1 8 0	10 12 0
No. 4	1 6 0	9 14 0

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Mauritius, Rs. 14-12-0 to Rs. 15-8-0 per cwt.

Java (Brown), Rs. 12-880 to Rs. 13 per cwt.

Java (Brown), Rs. 12-8-0 per cwt.

Retail Prices for Sugar.

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Deshi, Rs. 15-4-0 per maund.

Gujarat, Rs. 14-0-0 per maund.

Verawal, Rs. 17-0-0 to Rs. 17-8-0. per maund.

Mallia, Rs. 17-0-0 to Rs. 17-8-0. per maund.

Porebunder, Rs. 19-0-0. per maund.

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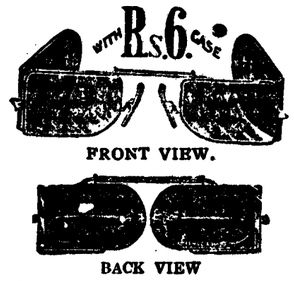

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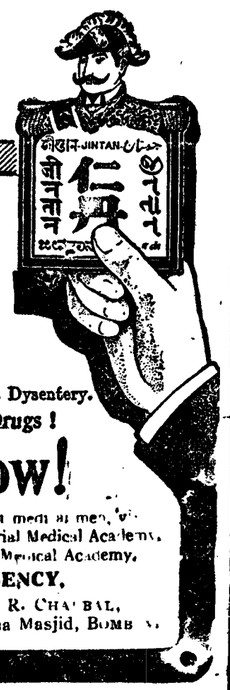

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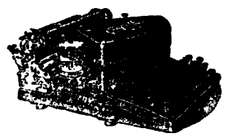

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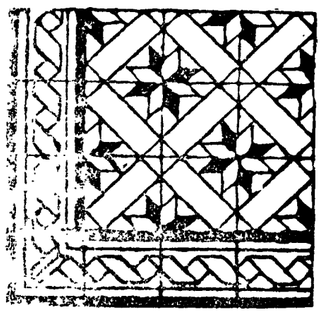

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BY "SANDY SEVENTY."

To-day we publish the twelfth of a series of articles reminiscent of Bombay when it was still in the making, written by a well-known veteran citizen. In the following article our contributor gives the history of the Town Hall.

Next to the hoary Cathedral in Church Gate Street, the object of the greatest delight and curiosity was the Town Hall, vulgarly pronounced "Tondal." Even in the fifties every school boy knew where was the "Deval" (the Cathedral) and where the "Tondal." The cockney of the Fort may not know "Baharkot," Kalbadevi, Girgaum or Walkeshwar, but he knew these two popular edifices. Our youthful imagination was no doubt struck by these. The Cathedral was a place of solemn worship, only open on service days. Not so, the Town Hall. It was a place free of access to all at certain hours of the day. Strangers visiting the "Killa" of Bombay, cannot return to their homes without seeing the great civic hall, the only one of its kind and architecture in the city.. The green, now the Elphinstone Circle Gardens, was the favourite resort of all Parsi boys and girls residing in the Fort for evening recreation. Owing to the circular character of this playground it was named *chakra* in Gujrathi, *chakar* being a circle. It was exceedingly attractive, for two or three reasons. In the first place, it was exposed to the soft breezes from the Bay on the West. So far the green was health-giving, and really served as a lung for the residents of the northern Fort, who did not care for the big Maidan. Indeed, it is absolutely a fact to say that whereas the two Maidans already described were the resort of adults, chiefly Parsis, the green opposite the Town Hall was the recreation or playground of the boys, also mostly Parsis. There were no high buildings around it. In the south at some distance were those large godowns emelling of "Afim" or opium. The buildings and warehouses which owed their existence to one enterprising European employe of the East Indian Company, rejoicing in the name of Henshaw were busily active all the day. Marwaris and some Jews flocked here and inspected opium. So that after office hours a large quantity of opium or poppy leaves dried, were seen strewn in that part of the green.

FINE STATUARY.

At this south end there was a kind of cinotaph, a fine marble statuary canopied containing a statue of Lord Cornwallis. It was evidently raised somewhere in 1805, if Sandy Seventy's memory serves him right. The battle of Seringapatam was commemorated in this form. There was a group which related the glories of the E. I. Company, including a bag of shining rupees by the side of a female figure. It was a most excellent work of the marble sculptor, and if furbished up to-day and placed in a conspicuous part of the Oval, say somewhere near the bandstand, would be greatly admired. But the custodians of this statuary the best we have yet seen, have allowe it to lie as lumber in some corner or other, Heaven knows where. In all probability it will be allowed to slumber there until, some day, our sovereign again revisits the city, and opens the Museum, which has taken already nine years to build, and the public is once more afforded a perennial inspection and appreciation of the statuary with the ejaculation of "Wah! Why!!" Facing the west, the green boasted of a nice well of spring water which served day and night to quench the thirst of wayfarers, either cotton brokers or opium brokers, or clerks or strangers. The exigencies of the place and its new amenties after the Elphinstone Circle was built, demanded that the well should be filled and closed. Instead they have erected on the identical spot a handsome fountain bearing the name of the original donor of that most serviceable well. Here seated under the grateful shade of the old tamarind tree, which still exists, there was to be noticed groups of all kinds of men at noon or in the afternoon taking recess and otherwise refreshing themselves. There were always seated sweetmeat-sellers and others to satisfy the inner man. These itinerants served a useful purpose in those days, and for many years, till at last the Irani tea shops and the Hindu Upahar Grihas invaded the city. Curiously enough the landmark of the old Bombay green may still be noticed, somewhat modified. One can visit the place at any hour between 12 noon and 4 p.m. to find that a similar class of people who resorted there in the Fifties still visit it. It is just like modern Londoners resorting to the taverns where Johnson and Garrick, Goldsmith and Joshua Reynolds passed their time in intellectual and other bouts. But the green was an *al fresco* refreshment place.

MUSIC ON THE GREEN.

The other attraction of the green for us young boys of the Fifties was the music that was played there every evening after sunset. It was a custom which had continued from the days when the Governors of Bombay resided in the Fort in known as the "Old Secretariat." Those august administrators ceased to occupy it after the death of Jonathan Duncan. But the practice to regale Government House continued till it was given up in the Sixties when the Elphinstone Circle came to be built and the Military Staff offices, opposite the Cathedral, were levelled to the ground. The staff offices extended from the south end of Cowasji Patel Street, where stands the handsome pile of the Hongkong Bank, to the end of Kemp and Company's premises and into Parsi Bazar Street, as far as the godown of Mr. Hasanalli, the stationer. They pointed out to the low yellow house, at the east end of Humam Street near the old Secretariat, where for years together [illegible] stores were kept. It was once occupied by the "Town Major." So from that office up to the end of the Military Staff Offices at the corner of Kemp's a band, sometimes consisting of drums and fifes, and sometimes of musical instruments, played airs. In fact, the brass band of an Indian infantry regiment went up and down promenading this part of the green, and our boy's delight at hearing such music was great. We "ate" the fresh air, and satisfied ourselves with the regimental music!

ANTIQUITIES.

Coming to the Town Hall let it be said that the flights of steps in the Fifties were daily thronged at eventide by scores of children for purposes of "eating the air" and playing. It was an excellent pastime going up and down the flights of steps till one was tired, unmindful of the call of timid servants who feared lest we should have a fall and our parents upbraid them at home. My servant "Jivan," I remember very well, was one of those extremely nervous fellows whom it was a cruel pleasure to tease by increased efforts at running up steps and climbing down the bannisters. The verandah also served as a kind of playground. The large number of Buddhistic, Assyrian and other idols at the foot of the north-eastern staircase, the property of the Royal Asiatic Society, or Geographical Society was a constant source of curiosity, and I suppose it was my constant gazing at those Assyrian and other antiquities which led to my devouring all literature about these and caves in Western India and elsewhere at a very early period of my life. These antiquities unearthed by many an antiquarian were my earliest inspiration, and I owe my love of all antiquities to the inspiration first imparted by these figures. I distinctly remember that in 1856 Mr. Layard, of Nineveh and Babylon celebrity, paid a visit to Bombay and presented some of his excavations to the Royal Asiatic Society, and I also remember having seen him in person when on a visit to our Elphinstone Institution in company with Dr. Haines, then Educational Inspector of the Central Division. Mr. Layard was a stout personage, with large whiskers which were the fashion of the period. But these are a few personal digressions for which Sandy Seventy would be glad to be excused by those who read these scrappy recollections.

THE FIRST TOWN HALL.

It is said that Bombay did not boast of any kind of Town Hall, small or great, artistic or inartistic, spacious or confined, during the first few years of British rule. It is recorded that in 1665 a room in the law courts of the day where judicial administration was carried on was occasionally allowed for the purpose of a meeting by the citizens. Two years later a small hall was set apart in Aungier's Court, which was situated in Mapla's *pol* (Mapla was a Malabar merchant and great landowner) in the street known as Gunbao in the Fort. The *pol* with a large courtyard in the centre still exists, and may be inspected any day by the curious. The part where the hall was situated was burnt down in the Eighties, but there is a tablet there which informs us how 200 years ago Gunbao Street was almost unbuilt upon, and therefore open to the sea, with no buildings whatever in front to obstruct the scene of Back Bay in the west. Curiously enough my very first school class was in the Mapla's *pol* for a time. It was the first Anglo-Vernacular school endowed by a philanthrophic Parsi. It was commonly known as Ayrton's school the late Mr. Dhunjibhoy Merwanji Camaby reason of the fact of Mr. Ayrton being the person who first suggested the foundation of the school. He was a solicitor in good practice and rose to be the first Minister of Public Works in the Ministry of Mr. Gladstone in 1871. It was in 1849 that I went to this school, a boy of 5, and later on Mr. (now Sir) P.M. Mehta was a school fellow in that seminary, and I am rejoiced to say that the friendship first formed there has continued to this day. The Camas were the earliest social and educational reformers in the Fifties, and it was owing to their encouragement that Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji eventually became a partner in their London firm in 1855. One more fact in connection with the Mapla *pol* may be related here. It was an extensive building running east and north: in the east was a range of shops and at the central part there was also a vernacular school known as Mehtaji Tamakram. The school flourished for years till transplanted by the latter-day primary schools. In reality it was a kind of covered court-yard with stone seats erected parallel and a central gangway. Beyond it there was the office of Mr. Buttonji Edulji Bottlewalla, a wealthy merchant trading with China in opium, pearls, etc., and he had as an associate in the Fifties, a distinguished alumnus of Elphinstone College, a contemporary of Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji and S. S. Pengalee, in the person of Mr. Cowasji Edulji Khambatta. He rose to be the Chief Manager in the Seventies of the Port Canning Reclamation Company in Calcutta which he brought up from a most depressed condition to the very meridian of prosperity. This [illegible] business man, scholar and publicist is now in his retirement and in his 84th year. But Bombay knows not some of its past literary men.

THE PRESENT BUILDING.

Turning again to the history of the Town Hall, it may be observed that in 1720, what was known as Town Hall was a large room leased in the house known as Rama Kamati. Here it continued till 1788 when accommodation was provided on a floor of the house in Marine Street, known as "Hornby House," the same where the High Court was for years together, and which is now in the occupation of the Great Western Hotel. Yet a further wandering took place while the citizens remained without a permanent hall of their own suited to her growing wants and importance as a commercial city. That great builder, Henshaw, mooted the erection of such a permanent edifice, but evidently there was no response. They slumbered, the Arcadians of those days, till 1811, when the two most influential and wealthy firms of Messrs. Forbes and Company and Messrs. Bruce Fawcett and Company moved the Government in the matter. Sir Charles Forbes, the head of the firm, was a name to be conjured with and commanded the regard and esteem of the entire Indian and European population. It was resolved to raise the funds by a lottery, which the Government readily sanctioned. A lakh and ten thousand were raised but the cost was a great deal more: It was resolved to raise a second lottery, but it failed, but a third attempt proved successful. At last plans and estimates were framed. The edifice was designed by Colonel Cowper, R.E., and was completed in 1832 at a cost of six lakhs. Lastly, it should be mentioned that in the Fifties and Sixties, many a lecture on literary and scientific subjects as delivered by learned professors, scholars, divines, engineers and others, which were of a highly interesting and instructive character. First and foremost in this literary activity were two Protestant Missionaries of note, namely, Dr. Wilson, whose name is associated with the great, thriving college at Chowpatti, now under the principalship of that other divine and scholar, so full of eloquence, the Revd. Dr. Mackichan, and the revered Dr. Murray Mitchell. Both were eminent scholars and linguists, and have left a mine of knowledge on Indian subjects which may be diligently quarried in the Library of the Royal Asiatic Society, itself founded by a distinguished man of literature and European fame, no other than Sir James Mackintosh, who, in the early nineteenth century adorned our High Court as an erudite Chief Justice.

MECHANIC INSTITUTE LECTURES.

All the lectures which I had heard in my youth at the close of the Fifties and the early part of the Sixties were in connection with the Bombay (now Sir Sassoon) Mechanic Institute, which was *the* literary society of Bombay, where scholars had abundant opportunities to open to the uninitiated knowledge's ample page "rich with the spoils of Time." Besides the two eminent Missionaries, there was the Rev. Dr. Fraser, who was for long, the distinguished principal of Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy Parsi Benevolent Institute, then located in a hired house, first in Borah Bazar Street, belonging to the great Mapla, next to the Shravak temple, next door, and next in the spacious house, known as Vicaji House, in Church Street, Vicaji being the great financier and banker of the Nizam during the first half of the nineteenth century. It was here that Mr. Dosabhoy Framji Karaka, first, and Mr. Mahipatram Rupram later on, read interesting papers on their travels in England and elsewhere. The lectures of Dr. Fraser were exceedingly finished and ornate. He was the father of Sir Andrew Fraser, who rose to be the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in the viceroyalty of Lord Curzon. There were lectures on scientific subjects from the pen of the medical professors of Grant Medical College, Dr. Giraud being very prolific. He had an excellent delivery, and was most popular with the young schoolboys and college students of the Fifties. Among professors of Elphinstone College, Sir Alexander Grant, the Principal in the early Sixties, was most famous. As the author of Aristotle's Ethics he had a European fame, and the Town Hall was always thronged to hear his lectures. Dr. Sinclair, Professor of Mathematics, was another. Then there was Mr. Craig, a handsome-looking personage, very coy and dandy, who then edited the "Daily Telegraph and Courier." His lectures, too, were exceedingly finished and ornate. Lastly, one can never forget the lecture on "Thall Ghat" given by that great genius Mr. Birkley, among the early railway engineers of the Fifties in the service of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company. "Sandy Seventy" has a very vivid recollection of that talented engineer, and of his eloquence which was the theme of universal praise. It was a thrilling narrative of what that great railway engineer had accomplished in the way of tunnelling the two Ghats and the innumerable difficulties he had to surmount. Those tunnels are a permanent monument of his engineering skill and ingenuity. But he was also a most accomplished literary artist. Where are men of such intellectual calibre and talents to-day, and where may be the literary activity of a high order in these utilitarian days? Alas, nowhere; the professors are all for minting money so as to retire to their native homes on good pensions in the very prime of their lives. As we have boy civilians, we have mostly boy professors at our art colleges. No doubt there are exceptions. But gone, gone, is the generation of these stalwart literary men under whom we had our instruction in and out of the College. The worship of base Mammon has smothered all literary activity in Bombay, which, though first in commerce and industry, is the very last in scholarship.

The Hon. Mr. Norman McLeod, who is at Home has volunteered for active service, but as yet without success as the time is not yet ripe for "the old tough and steady ones." Nothing daunted, he applied for work for preparing younger men for service, and has been selected to join a class at Bisley or Hythe for musketry instruction, and afterwards, if found capable is going to instruct the new Kitchener Army in that important part of a soldier's duties. Several years ago Mr. McLeod was an enthusiastic member of the Calcutta Light Horse, his nephew, a son of "The Tougal," has been given a commission in the Seaforth Highlanders.

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(*Vide "The Lancet," March 30th 1912, page 897, and leading articles of the Medical Times,"30th 1911 page 781, et seq.*)

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